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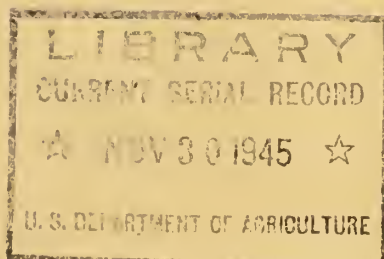
Foreign Crops and MARKETS



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JUNE 26, 1944



LATE FOREIGN DEVELOPMENTS . . .

ARGENTINE GRAIN SEEDING MAKES PROGRESS

Weather during mid-June continued to favor wheat sowing, and a considerable area had already been seeded in northern and central sections where reserve moisture supplies were ample. Indications still pointed to an increase in wheat acreage and some reduction in the flaxseed area. No significant changes are expected in the acreage seeded to other small grains.

PROSPECTIVE WHEAT ACREAGE IN AUSTRALIA

Wheat seeding in Australia is well advanced. While some expansion in acreage is still expected, the increase is not indicated to be as large as had been forecast earlier in the season, according to reports. The 1944 goal for wheat acreage was put at 9 million acres.

BRITISH FOOD SUPPLIES ADEQUATE TO MAINTAIN RATION LEVELS

In a speech in the House of Commons on June 9 the British Minister of Food stated in summary: Because of the large stocks of foodstuffs that have been built up in the United Kingdom it will be possible to maintain existing ration scales in everything for the remainder of 1944, except possibly milk. A seasonal reduction is ordinarily made in civilian allowance after the spring flush. The per capita allowance of milk to ordinary consumers was to be reduced from 4 to 3 pints per week effective June 18.

BRITISH NEGOTIATING LONG-TERM CONTRACTS FOR IMPORTED FOODSTUFFS

The British Minister of Food stated in his speech to the House of Commons on June 9 that the country could expect shortages in milk, butter, cheese, beef, mutton, and lamb for the next 4 years. For that reason, more of those products must be produced at home. In addition, long-term contracts for some of the principal imported foodstuffs were to be concluded. In order to assure overseas supplies, negotiations had been initiated with Australia and New Zealand for the purchase of their entire beef, mutton, and lamb surpluses and all of their dairy products up to the end of June 1949.

Negotiations are also in progress with the Government of Canada for the extension of the current bacon contract. The Minister stated that a contract to purchase a minimum of 1,950 million pounds of bacon during the 4 calendar years ending with 1947 had already been offered to Canada. An agreement has been concluded with Canada for the purchase of 125 million pounds of cheese annually during the 2 years ending March 31, 1945 and 1946. The Ministry has also undertaken to purchase all of the exportable sugar production of the Dominion and Colonies up to the end of 1946 at prices to be determined from year to year.

ARGENTINE WHEAT MILLINGS AT RECORD LEVEL

Wheat millings in Argentina were estimated at the record figure of 80,596,000 bushels for the calendar year 1943, according to official reports of the milling industry. The flour produced, as placed at 17,872,000 barrels, was a record outturn, resulting from a higher extraction ratio, as well as the expanded millings. (The increase in flour as compared with 1942 was 4.9 percent, whereas the grindings had increased by only 3.5 percent.) The milling byproducts, though slightly larger than the 1942 production, were of smaller volume than in 1939 and 1940.

The expansion of approximately 828,000 barrels in the flour output was attributed to increased exports in addition to greater consumption within the country. Exports in 1943 were 60 percent larger than in the preceding year, most of the increase taking place in consignments to nearby Latin American countries, especially to Ecuador, Brazil, Paraguay, and Peru. Export volume increased markedly during the latter part of 1943. During the first 4 months of 1944 a further sharp rise occurred, stepping up exports to an average of 28,500 metric tons (about 320,000 barrels) per month, compared with an average of 5,600 tons (63,000 barrels) during the same period of 1943. Increased milling activity resulted in additional mills coming into operation, 161 out of the total registration of 193 being active, compared with 153 mills reported operating, of the 253 registered in 1942.

ARGENTINA: Wheat production, milling, and products obtained,
averages 1929-1938, annual 1934-1943.

YEAR	WHEAT	WHEAT MILLED		FLOUR	BYPRODUCTS
	PRODUCTION	QUANTITY	AS PERCENTAGE	PRODUCED	PRODUCED
	a/		OF		
			PRODUCTION		
	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
Average -	bushels	bushels	Percent	barrels	short tons
1929-1933 ...	240,899	67,987	28.2	14,633	585
1934-1938 ...	225,152	73,865	32.8	16,150	620
1934	286,120	73,257	25.6	15,916	619
1935	240,669	74,409	30.9	16,151	633
1936	141,462	71,432	50.5	15,455	618
1937	242,910	71,797	28.7	15,967	580
1938	207,600	78,431	37.8	17,261	648
1939	379,142	79,088	20.9	17,194	672
1940	130,733	76,805	58.7	16,374	679
1941	299,458	75,286	25.1	16,497	626
1942	224,134	77,885	34.7	17,044	645
1943	235,157	80,596	34.3	17,872	654

Compiled from official sources. a/ Wheat harvest beginning late in the preceding year.

The byproducts of the milling program were broken down as follows, in thousand short tons: Bran 190, pollards 296, fine bran 18, screenings 59, middlings 84, semolina 6, and wheat germ 1. The extraction ratio was reported at an average of 72.4

Percent, compared with 71.5 percent in the preceding year. The apparent consumption of flour was at a record level, as indicated at 16,913,000 barrels in 1943. This was an increase of about 3 percent compared with 1942 and was about 10 percent larger than the average during the 5 years 1935-1939.

ARGENTINA: Wheat-flour production, exports, and apparent
domestic utilization, 1935-1943

CALENDAR YEAR :	FLOUR	EXPORTS			APPARENT
	PRODUCED	TOTAL	AS PERCENTAGE OF:		CONSUMPTION
			FLOUR PRODUCED :		
	1,000 barrels	1,000 barrels	Percent	1,000 barrels	
1935	16,151	996	6.2	15,155	
1936	15,455	897	5.8	14,558	
1937	15,967	1,071	6.7	14,896	
1938	17,261	945	5.5	16,316	
1939	17,194	1,110	6.4	16,084	
Average	16,406	1,004	6.1	15,402	
1940	16,374	796	4.9	15,578	
1941	16,497	488	3.0	16,009	
1942	17,044	597	3.5	16,447	
1943	17,872	959	5.4	16,913	

From official sources

PERUVIAN RICE CROP LARGEST IN THREE YEARS

Reports from rice-growing areas in Peru now indicate that the 1943-44 crop will be the largest in 3 years, according to the Peruvian Ministry of Agriculture. This year's crop now is estimated at 6,761,000 bushels, which is almost as large as the record crop of 7,414,000 bushels harvested in 1941. The weather has been favorable for rice growing this season, and the yield, estimated at 46 bushels per acre, is above average.

In a decree of May 3, 1944, the Government announced its intention to purchase the entire 1943-44 crop at the same fixed prices paid to producers for the crop last year. These prices are maintained at \$2.56 per 100 pounds for unhulled white rice and \$1.95 per 100 pounds for unhulled pink rice. Supplementing the latest production estimate this year, the Government on May 20 authorized the apportionment and distribution of rice in Peru for the June-May 1944-45 season.

In a direct effort to increase rice production, the Government, on April 22, 1944, authorized a loan of \$185,000 for the cultivation of additional land in the Department of Tumbes in northern Peru. The loan is to be negotiated by the Bureau of Irrigation and Waters of the Ministry of Fomento and Public Works with the State Bank of Peru, and is to be repaid from the proceeds of the rice crop. The authorization granted \$130,000 for the planting of rice on 2,700 acres of land in the Tumbes area for harvest in 1944-45, \$23,000 for the purchase and installation of a rice mill, and \$32,000 for the payment of the balance of the first loan made by the State Bank for the cultivation of 3,500 acres now planted to rice.

CHILEAN SUNFLOWER-SEED CROP INCREASED; HEMPSEED BELOW AVERAGE

Although Chile did not attain the sunflower-seed area of 75,000 acres proposed for 1943-44, there was a substantial increase. According to the latest official estimate, 34,000 acres were sown in the fall of 1943 compared with 25,000 acres a year earlier. This season's harvest, amounting to 40 million pounds, is sufficient to supply about one-third of Chile's edible vegetable-oil requirements. It is possible that the deficit will be met by imports from Argentina, as that country has a large exportable surplus of both sunflower seed and peanuts.

Since hemp is grown primarily for fiber in Chile, hempseed production is influenced by foreign demand for fiber. As these markets were inactive in 1943, the area planted to hemp for harvest in 1944 was greatly reduced, resulting in the smallest hempseed crop since 1940.

CHILE: Area and production of sunflower seed and hempseed,

1938-39 to 1943-44					
YEAR	SUNFLOWER SEED		HEMPSEED		
	AREA	PRODUCTION	AREA	PRODUCTION	
	Acres	1,000 pounds	Acres	1,000 pounds	
1938-39	2,965	3,748	19,768	8,818	
1939-40	a/	3,684	12,503	10,440	
1940-41	8,414	8,566	20,924	9,645	
1941-42	17,571	16,328	35,587	29,461	
1942-43	24,497	28,353	50,260	b/ 40,092	
1943-44	33,872	39,875	12,743	12,306	
Compiled from consular reports. a/ Not available. b/ Revised.					

Compiled from consular reports. a/ Not available. b/ Revised.

OLIVE OIL PRODUCTION IN SPAIN EXCEEDS LOCAL NEEDS

The edible olive oil pressed from the 1943 crop in Spain is estimated by trade sources at 440,000 short tons, or about double the small 1942 crop of 220,000 tons. Domestic consumption under present ration restrictions is estimated at about 310,000 short tons. Previous reports indicated a desire on the part of the Government to reserve a stock of 98,000 tons as a carry-over to offset the anticipated shortage in 1945 as a result of cyclical fluctuations in production.

No exports of edible olive oil were reported for 1943 or the first 2 months of 1944. Stocks were virtually exhausted when pressing of the new crop was begun in November 1943. These data indicate that a surplus of around 40,000 short tons of edible olive oil from the 1943 crop may be available for export during the current year. The Government, however, has not agreed to permit the exportation of any quantity unless an equal quantity of other edible oils is made available for importation into Spain. The retail price for olive oil at Seville in March was 4.20 pesetas per liter (19.4 cents per pound).

INCREASED SISAL PRICES GUARANTEED IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA

The fixed price for No. 1 grade sisal in British East Africa was increased recently to £30 per long ton (approximately 5.4 cents per pound) compared with the previous guaranty of £26 (about 4.6 cents per pound) set late in 1939. Corresponding increases will apply to the lower grades. The new price is retroactive to January 1, 1944, and is guaranteed until 2 years after the close of the war, with optional termination on notice of 6 months. Good sisal brought as much as 17.7 cents soon after World War I, but during the depression years that followed it sold for barely more than 2 cents. The price was not quite 3 cents at the outbreak of the present war in 1939.

British East African sisal exports were about equal to production and increased quite steadily through about 30 years from the time sisal was first introduced into that part of Africa soon after the turn of the century. The upward trend continued even through the depression years in the early 1930's, when competition from Mexico and the East Indies forced prices down to an unprofitable level for all except the most economically managed plantations. Some poorer producing areas were taken out of production, but efforts were made to effect a more varied use of sisal and to encourage domestic consumption in the manufacture of twine and bags in order to prevent a widespread reduction in acreage.

Sisal prices were pegged in 1939 in an effort to relieve the financial condition of growers. Production at once responded to the more favorable price situation and stocks at the close of 1940 were about three times the normal carry-over of approximately 13,000 long tons. With shipping space limited and stocks increasing, the British Ministry of Supply, in an attempt to relieve the situation, agreed in November 1940 to buy up to a maximum of 100,000 long tons from the next crop, or about 82 percent of the 1940 crop. Established sisal plantations continued to produce, but cuttings were restricted enough during 1941 to reduce stocks considerably.

Since sisal was needed in the Allied war effort as a substitute for the abaca formerly obtained from the Philippine Islands, the production restriction was lifted in January 1942. Shortly thereafter shipping space once more became available for exports. As the war progressed, however, the industry began to meet with difficulties through increased production costs and a shortage of machinery and labor. Indications are that these difficulties are now being remedied. The new fixed price is designed to protect the grower against financial loss. Some new machinery and machine parts allotted to that area are already in use. In addition a campaign to grow more food has been launched to help the labor situation.

An assurance of adequate food supplies for laborers and their families has always been an important condition for the successful operation of plantation enterprises in British East Africa. Laborers will leave regions of food scarcity and go to plantations where plenty of food is provided. Curtailment of food imports by war conditions has caused a difficult problem, but if food can be grown on each plantation in sufficient quantity for the persons employed there the labor shortage in the sisal industry should be relieved. For that reason farmers are being urged to plant food crops on all new clearings and to increase the area devoted to such crops on land already under cultivation.

Sisal production in British East Africa is now estimated at well over 150,000 long tons annually, with about 30 percent of it produced in Tanganyika and the remaining 20 percent in Kenya and Uganda. Some acreage control is being applied but mainly to assure that no more sisal will be planted than can be handled by the available labor supply. No clearings may be made for new sisal plantations, but worn-out areas may be replanted, and fields that have been only partially planted may be finished out.

TEXTILE PRODUCTION INCREASES IN CHILE

Chile's domestic consumption of locally manufactured cotton piecegoods reached the record of 40,338,000 square yards in 1943, compared with 39,469,000 in 1942 and 29,517,000 in 1939, while consumption of imported piecegoods declined by about two-thirds over the same 4-year period. During 1940, production of silk and woolen textiles together amounted to only a little over half as much as the cotton-textile output. There were 40 cotton mills with 2,880 looms in operation, also 65 silk and rayon mills, 12 woolen mills, and 120 mills producing knitted goods of various kinds.

The Chilean textile industry is centered in Concepcion and vicinity, where about 65 percent of the total cotton-cloth output of the country is manufactured, in addition to 80 percent of the cotton yarn and 65 to 70 percent of the woolen goods. According to trade estimates, that region now has in operation about 2,000 looms producing cotton goods and 540 woolen looms, compared with totals of 3,250 and 780, respectively, in all of Chile. The rayon industry had 65 establishments in 1942 and supplied Chile with about 65 percent of all the silk fabrics consumed. All the cloth from these looms is consumed within the country. Since only very small amounts of the finer grades of materials are manufactured in Chile the country must depend on imports for such goods.

The cotton piecegoods industry is composed of many small producers operating 5 to 10 looms each. Accurate data on production cannot be obtained because some of the smaller establishments have never filed production statements with the local statistical agency. The following table covers approximately 95 percent of total Chilean production.

CHILE: Annual consumption of cotton piecegoods, 1938 to 1943

YEAR	CONSUMPTION		
	IMPORTED GOODS	DOMESTIC PRODUCTION	TOTAL CONSUMPTION
	: 1,000 square yards	: 1,000 square yards	: 1,000 square yards
1938	59,304	30,397	89,701
1939	68,267	29,517	97,784
1940	79,420	32,064	111,484
1941	48,869	33,610	82,479
1942	28,831	39,469	68,300
1943	22,976	40,338	63,314

Compiled from consular report.

The general textile index of production in Chile during 1943, based on 1935-36 as 100, was 151.3, the highest in 9 years and 6 percent above that of 1942. The greatest part of the increase was in cotton goods, which was 15 percent above the preceding year and stood at 343.6. Knitted goods production increased 8 percent, rayon 7 percent, and woolen yarn 5 percent. Decreases occurred in the production of cloth, although output is still well above other preceding years, and in the production of hemp and jute. During the past 5 years, only woolen yarn output has been consistently less than during 1935-36. Knitted goods dropped to 89.1 in 1942 but had increased to 96.7 during 1943.

CHILE: Indexes of textile production, 1939 to 1943, and the percentage of increase or decrease in 1943 from 1942 (1935-36 = 100)

COMMODITY	: 1939	: 1940	: 1941	: 1942	: 1943	: 1943 INCREASE OR DECREASE FROM 1942
	:	:	:	:	:	: <u>Percent</u>
Hemp and jute	134.3	130.5	95.9	127.8	121.5	-5
Knitted goods	113.9	124.6	114.7	89.1	96.7	+8
Rayon	156.2	174.6	179.0	156.7	167.3	+7
Cloth	81.1	98.2	110.5	114.5	112.3	-2
Woolen yarn	70.8	81.8	83.3	86.4	91.2	+5
Cotton goods	237.5	252.2	271.1	299.7	343.6	+15
General textile index ...	119.7	133.9	139.9	143.0	151.8	+6
	:	:	:	:	:	:

Compiled from consular report.

Chile produces no cotton on a commercial scale and depends entirely on imports for raw material for the cotton mills. Peru, Brazil, and the United States have been the most important sources of supply. A new plant for the production of rayon filament yarn began operations in 1942 and two factories near Concepcion, using domestic rayon yarn, are equipped with 20 looms for weaving ribbons and about 12 braiding machines. Tapes and decorative cords also are manufactured from domestic yarn.

Hemp production during 1943 was about 20,000 long tons. This year's crop is expected to be much less because of decreased demand by the United Kingdom, which was a market for about 50 percent of the amount exported. Jute has been grown only on an experimental scale. Jute goods must be either imported or produced from imported jute. In 1941 about 3,000,000 bags were manufactured in Chile, and about twice that many were imported.

The Manufacturer's Association of Chile estimated that at the end of 1941 there were 25,000 factories in the country, employing 469,000 persons. The results of the economic census of 1943 are not yet available, but there is no doubt that the textile industry is growing. The Fomento Corporation, organized in 1939, has encouraged production, both in agriculture and industry, by extension of credit, surveys of industrial possibilities, and large-scale planning. Such activity has done much to help Chile through the war period with the restriction of supplies from other countries.

CANADA CONTROLS LABOR ON TOBACCO FARMS

Workers on Canadian flue-cured tobacco farms during the 1944 season are to be controlled by a work-permit system under the National Selective Service Act. Flue-cured growers cannot hire men between 13 and 65 years of age during the period July 15 to October 15 unless the workmen have such permits. Under the system, laborers will be prohibited from migrating from one farm to another in search of higher wages, and factory workers will be unable to leave vital war industries to seek summer employment in tobacco fields. It is reported that growers' associations have urged repeal of the work-permit system, arguing that it will interfere with the mobility of workers at harvesttime when there is the ever-present danger of frost. In addition, the associations and Marketing Board state that large growers may benefit at the expense of growers of small acreages, who do not employ labor throughout the season.

BAHIA'S TOBACCO OUTLOOK FAVORABLE

Improved export trade, favorable prices, and sufficient rainfall at planting time are expected to result in a 1944-45 tobacco production in the State of Bahia, Brazil, somewhat larger than that of last season, according to recent reports. That State normally produces about one-third of Brazil's total tobacco crop. In 1943-44 it produced 43 million pounds compared with the average annual production for the 5 years 1937-38 through 1941-42 of about 48 million pounds.

Exports of leaf from Bahia during the first 4 months of 1944, chiefly to Spain, Argentina, and North Africa, amounted to 16.0 million pounds. This represented a substantial increase over exports for the corresponding periods of the 2 preceding years. During the entire calendar year of 1943, exports amounted to 33.9 million pounds compared with 40.3 million pounds in 1942. Before the war, Bahia exported about 60 million pounds of leaf annually, chiefly dark and cigar types, destined to northern European countries. Most of Brazil's tobacco exports originate in Bahia. The increased takings in recent months by countries that were less important markets during pre-war years have favored rises in export prices. This has been the principal factor in encouraging increased production for 1944-45.

GUATEMALAN TOBACCO PRODUCTION ENCOURAGED

In order to encourage sufficient domestic production of tobacco to meet the country's needs, the Guatemalan Government, effective June 1, 1944, abolished internal revenue taxes on growers' sales of leaf. Under the old tobacco law, growers in districts bordering other countries were required to pay a tax of 3.2 cents per pound of leaf sold, while those in interior regions were assessed about 1 cent per pound. The 1943-44 tobacco crop in Guatemala is estimated at about 2 million pounds, compared with a revised 1942-43 production of 2,034,000 pounds, and the Government has taken steps to encourage increased production. Production during the crop years 1937-38 through 1941-42 averaged about 2,308,000 pounds. Exact data regarding consumption of leaf in the country are not available but the belief is that it amounts to at least 2,500,000 pounds annually.

MEXICO REMOVES RESTRICTIONS ON LARD IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES

Steps to facilitate the movement of United States lard into Mexico were announced recently by the Mexican Government. The first step in that direction was the decision of the Mexican Secretary of the Treasury to terminate the arrangement under which the Nacional Distribuidora, a semiofficial organization, had been authorized, ever since February 22, 1944, to regulate distribution and prices. The purpose of such regulation and control had been to maintain consumer prices of hog lard and other fats at the lowest possible level.

Subsequently it was announced that effective May 30, any individual could import hog lard from the United States. The free importation is made possible through arrangements with the United States Government permitting exports of lard to Mexico without export licenses. The anticipated competition between Mexican importers is expected to bring about a reduction in the price of lard in Mexico.

The scarcity and high price of lard in Mexico and its relatively lower price in the United States, where supplies are plentiful and where larger than usual quantities are available for export, give private importers in Mexico a good opportunity to stock up. The Mexican press stated recently that it seemed reasonable to assume that imported lard could now be sold in Mexico at a price within the reach of all consumer classes.

Mexico has always been on an import basis for lard, practically all of the imports coming from the United States before the war. Since the war, consumption has increased substantially, probably as a result of increased consumer income. Last year, the United States allocated specific quantities of lard to the Mexican market. The allocation, however, proved to be insufficient, and additional quantities were obtained from Argentina. Prior to the removal of the Mexican restrictions on private imports of lard, the 1944 allocation of United States lard to the Mexican market was increased from the original quantity of 20 million pounds to 30 million pounds.

Mexican imports of lard reached a record total of 76 million pounds in 1930, all of it from the United States. After 1930, however, imports declined sharply. In the 5-year period preceding the war they averaged only 5 million pounds annually. The reduction probably reflects the increased Mexican production of oilseeds, especially sesame, since 1930, and the progressive increase in the Mexican import tariff on lard in the years 1927 to 1932. Since 1940, however, imports have been at a much higher level, averaging around 20 million pounds annually.

PRICE STABILIZATION KEYSTONE OF UNITED KINGDOM WOOL CONTROL

Price stabilization at a level considerably higher than pre-war and strict economy in the allocation of raw materials for civilian consumption and export continue to characterize the policy of the United Kingdom Wool Control. Production for export, except to Empire countries, has been reduced to a minimum. Labor shortages

still constitute the chief limiting factor as the United Kingdom has access to plentiful supplies of raw materials and available machinery to process much larger quantities of wool.

In order to maintain price stabilization, the Wool Control has again purchased the British wool clip, taking the 1944 clip at the same price as that paid for the two preceding clips. The price of medium grades of wool from Dorset, Down, and Horn types of sheep is 33.20 cents, greasy basis, per pound; that for coarser wool from Lincoln sheep 30.26 cents; and that for the carpet-wool type from Scotch and Irish Blackfaced sheep 26.06 cents and 27.74 cents, respectively. These 1944 prices for the finer types, however, represent an increase of more than 70 percent above 1939 prices.

UNITED KINGDOM: Price per pound paid by the Wool Control for
British farmers' wool clip, 1944 with comparisons

DESCRIPTION	: DEC. 15, 1939:		: JULY 15, 1940:		: JULY 1941:		: JUNE 1943:	
	: NO. 9 <u>a</u> /		: NO. 13 <u>b</u> /		: NO. 17 <u>c</u> /		: AND 1944	
	:		:		:		: NO. 18 & 20 <u>d</u> /	
	: WASHED:		: GREASY:		: WASHED:		: GREASY:	
	Cents:	Cents:	Cents:	Cents:	Cents:	Cents:	Cents:	Cents:
Lincoln hogs and wethers ...	20.96:	17.61:	27.67:	23.06:	31.50:	26.88:	35.73:	30.26
Shropshires (best)	23.90:	18.45:	31.86:	24.32:	35.70:	28.14:	40.35:	31.94
Dorsets, Downs, and Horns ..	29.35:	19.29:	38.99:	25.58:	42.84:	29.40:	48.33:	33.20
Kent tegs	19.29:	17.19:	25.58:	22.64:	28.98:	26.04:	32.78:	29.42
Welsh Ordinary	18.45:	13.84:	27.67:	20.96:	31.08:	24.36:	35.31:	27.74
Scotch Blackfaced	- :	16.77:	- :	20.96:	- :	24.36:	- :	27.74
Irish Blackfaced	- :	16.77:	- :	19.71:	- :	23.10:	- :	26.06

Converted at 402.5 cents to the pound for 1940; 403.2 for 1941; and 403.5 for 1942, 1943, and 1944. a/ The Control of Wool (No. 9) Order 1933, dated December 13, 1939, Statutory Rules and Orders No. 1791, 1939. b/ The Control of Wool (No. 13) Order 1940, dated July 12, 1940. c/ The Control of Wool (No. 17) Order 1941, dated May 20, 1941. d/ The Control of Wool (No. 13) Order 1942, dated April 30, 1942; the Control of Wool (No. 20) Order 1943, dated June 5, 1943, and cable, May 27, 1944.

Price stabilization has been the aim of the British Wool Control from the beginning of the war when the wool clips of Australia and New Zealand were first purchased. At that time the Wool Control paid an over-all price of 17.8 cents, greasy basis, for Australian wool and 16.2 cents for New Zealand. The South African clip was purchased the following season (in August 1940) for the same price as the Australian clip. Any profits from wool sold to neutral or allied countries are distributed equally between the United Kingdom Wool Control and the wool growers in the country in which grown.

The United Kingdom wool purchase arrangements are for the duration of the war and one clip thereafter. A 15-percent increase in price was granted at the beginning of the 1942-43 season at the request of growers, to cover increased costs of production. The present over-all price paid by the Control for the Australian and South African wool clips is 20.78 cents per pound, and for New Zealand wool it is 18.95 cents. The present price for Australian wool in the currency of that country is about

24 percent above the average price of greasy wool sold at all centers in Australia in 1939-40. The increase to the wool grower is probably more than 24 percent, since the Wool Control price is the net price to the grower, whereas in the case of wool sold at selling centers there are certain charges that are debited to the grower. No change in the prices to be paid to growers in Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa has as yet been announced for the season beginning July 1, 1944.

Action by the Government in taking control of these Southern Hemisphere wool clips was a necessary war measure because the United Kingdom produces only one-sixth of the wool it normally consumes and an even smaller percentage of its wartime requirements. Even in peacetime it is dependent on Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa for 75 percent of its total wool imports.

British manufacturers of yarns and cloth have benefited from the Wool Control policy of stabilizing prices for the industry, as well as the wool growers. Manufacturers of cloth for civilian consumption in the United Kingdom have had the advantage of a stable price for the raw material they use for almost 4 years, as the prices paid for wool have been unchanged since November 1, 1940, when Issue Prices No. 13 and 14 were announced. Prices in effect have recently been extended to October 31, 1944. The increase in the prices paid to wool producers in the Empire countries was not included in the issue prices of raw material purchased by manufacturers for domestic consumption.

Since June 27, 1942, when Issue Prices No. 17 and 18 became effective, manufacturers producing yarns and fabrics for export have been paying 20 percent more for their raw material than those producing for civilian consumption. Prices of raw wool and tops sold by the Control for export without further processing are 2.5 percent higher than Issue Prices No. 17 and 18.

The United Kingdom wool manufacturing industry continues to operate on a greatly reduced scale compared with that during the period from the beginning of the war to midsummer 1942. The volume of wool consumed in the United Kingdom is now determined largely by the labor supply, as large numbers of workers in the wool industry have been released to the vital war industries.

The quantity of wool allotted by the Wool Control for sorting during April 1944 was about the same as in March, but it is not possible as yet to make any estimate of the quantity of wool consumed by British mills during April. Recent reports from reliable sources indicate, however, that consumption of raw material has fallen to about the lowest level of the war, with the intake by mills at less than half the pre-war rate.

The present policy of the Wool Control is to give priority to Government contracts, but these have been on the decline for sometime, thus indicating that the supply of manufactured articles for the use of the armed forces is large. Next in importance comes the production of utility cloth for civilian consumption, which is restricted by rationing. Last in importance is production for export, which is restricted to only sufficient quantities of yarns and cloth to fill the reduced requirements of Empire countries. Exports of manufactured goods to other countries have ceased almost entirely.

The Wool Control announced early in March that the quantity of utility cloth sold to clothing manufacturers in January was considerably less than the quantity allocated for the May-to-August requirements of the clothing production program. The Control, therefore, required cloth manufacturers to furnish explanations for their failure to sell the utility cloth they were authorized to produce. The importance of the utility-cloth production program is indicated by the fact that 80 percent of the clothing now produced in the United Kingdom for civilian consumption carries the utility label.

The main reason for the slump in the purchase of utility cloth by clothing manufacturers appears to be the lack of a broad wartime demand for cheap clothing. Consumers want the best value available for their limited supplies of clothing ration coupons and with their wages increased, coupons are of more importance than money. Another factor limiting production is that clothing manufacturers fear that they may tie up their allocations for cloth in unsalable stocks. These stocks can be replenished only by a regular turnover in ration coupons, and clothing manufacturers are not anxious to stock up with low quality cloth for which there is no market.

UNITED KINGDOM: Controlled ceiling price per pound of specified qualities and types of raw wool and tops (Colonial), September 5, 1939, to date

SPECIFIED TYPE AND QUALITY	EFFECTIVE DATE						
	SEPT. 5, 1939	OCT. 23, 1939	ISSUE PRICE				
	WOOL CONTROL: TAKEOVER	PRICE	ISSUE	MARCH 1, 1940	NOV. 1, 1940	JULY 1, 1942	
	a/	b/	c/	c/	c/	d/	e/
Raw wool (combing)	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
clean, soured basis							
64's warp	36.00	39.26	42.60	57.02	59.68	71.44	
56's super	28.80	31.32	34.25	49.89	52.11	62.62	
48's average carding:	24.57	26.73	29.23	38.99	40.76	48.75	
48's hog	25.41	27.56	30.07	40.25	42.45	50.85	
44's prepared	22.87	25.06	27.15	36.90	38.66	46.23	
Tops (oil-bombed)							
64's warp	44.90	48.44	53.04	71.28	75.64	90.77	
56's super	36.43	39.26	43.02	61.63	65.56	78.59	
48's average carded :	30.92	33.83	36.75	49.06	52.11	62.62	
48's hog	31.34	34.66	37.17	50.31	53.37	63.88	
44's prepared	28.80	31.32	34.25	46.96	50.01	60.10	

Sources: The Control of Wool Orders September 5, 1939, S.R.O. 1939 No. 1100; No. 6, October 23, 1939; No. 9 and 10, March 1, 1940; No. 13 and 14, September 13, 1940; and No. 17 and 18, July 1, 1942. Converted at official rates of exchange. a/ No raw wool or tops in the United Kingdom to be bought or sold at a higher price than that fixed in this Order for a similar grade and type of wool. b/ Delivered at Bradford or any other consumption center. c/ Prices at which wool will be issued to the British manufacturer. These prices do not apply to raw wool and tops for export in the existing state. d/ The new prices for the manufacture of yarns and cloth for domestic consumption will operate on November 1, and when manufactured for export on January 1, 1941. These prices to manufacturer producing for domestic consumption have been extended to October 31, 1944. See next footnote for prices to manufacturers producing for export. e/ Price to manufacturers producing cloth and yarns for export only.

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS . .

CUBA TO ESTABLISH AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH LABORATORY

A new agricultural research laboratory is to be established in Cuba for the purpose of conducting scientific investigations in the fields of sugar and its by-products, tobacco, coffee, fibers, vegetable oils, starches, meat products, and dairy products. The laboratory was recommended several years ago by the Cuban Economic Mission, and plans for its construction are now being studied by the Ministry of Agriculture and interested agricultural leaders.

While agricultural research is being carried on at present by the large sugar companies, as well as by various experiment stations and other agencies supervised by the Ministry of Agriculture, lack of funds and insecurity of tenure hitherto have tended to retard progress in the latter groups. The new research center will be an autonomous organization administered by a Board of Directors composed of one representative from each of the specified commodity groups, and one from the Cuban Government. A director probably will be obtained in the United States. The initial funds are to be acquired from a \$25,000,000 loan already made to the Cuban Comisión de Fomento by the Export-Import Bank. Operating funds are to be contributed by commodity groups participating in the project.

To insure continued cooperation on the part of the various groups, the laboratory will carry on simultaneously at least one project in each of the major fields. Because of the outstanding importance of sugar in the Cuban economy, as well as the large share of the operating expenses to be borne by associations concerned with sugar (possibly as much as 80 percent of the total), most of the laboratory's work will be devoted to sugar research. Agricultural leaders in Cuba believe the new research organization, set up outside the regular Government Ministries, will provide scientific information of vital interest to agriculture.

CHILE ENCOURAGES ORGANIZATION OF CONSUMERS

Organized consumer cooperation through the media of Consumers' Defense Leagues was proposed recently by the Chilean Ministry of Economy and Commerce as a means for uniting Chilean consumers in a battle against increasing costs of living. The approximate doubling of the official cost-of-living indexes for the city of Santiago between 1939 and 1943 has focused attention on the need for remedial measures.

In presenting a model constitution for the proposed Defense Leagues, the Director of the Economic Planning Department of the Ministry, stated that very little had been accomplished thus far in protecting the interests of Chilean consumers against fraud and in matters of price and quality of goods. The model constitution excludes from membership all owners, partners, managers, and administrators of agricultural, industrial, mining, and commercial enterprises. A fee of 5 pesos (16 cents) must be paid upon joining, and dues will range from 1 to 3 pesos (3 to 10 cents) monthly.

The proposal also provides for the establishment of an Association of Consumers' Defense Leagues in Santiago to serve as a liaison between Leagues that might desire to affiliate with it. This Association would represent the Leagues with the Government and public services. It would also handle publicity and educational activities and would function as arbiter and perform various coordinating services.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

EXCHANGE RATES: Average value in New York of specified currencies,
week ended June 17, 1944 with comparisons a/

COUNTRY	MONETARY UNIT	YEAR 1943	MONTH					WEEK ENDED		
			1942	1943	1944			JUNE		
			MAY	MAY	APRIL	MAY		3	10	17
			Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Argentina <u>b/</u>	Paper peso	29.77:	29.77:	29.77:	29.77:	29.77:	29.77:	29.77:	29.77:	29.77
			c/							
Australia	Pound	322.80:	321.50:	322.80:	322.80:	322.80:	322.80:	322.80:	322.80:	322.80
Brazil <u>d/</u>	Cruzeiro	5.13:	5.14:	5.13:	5.13:	5.13:	5.13:	5.13:	5.13:	5.13
British India	Rupee	30.12:	30.12:	30.12:	30.12:	30.12:	30.12:	30.12:	30.12:	30.12
Canada <u>e/</u>	Dollar	89.98:	88.56:	90.14:	89.97:	90.51:	90.62:	90.66:	90.66:	90.14
Colombia <u>f/</u>	Peso	57.26:	57.01:	57.28:	57.28:	57.28:	57.28:	57.28:	57.28:	57.28
Mexico	Peso	20.58:	20.57:	20.58:	20.58:	20.58:	20.58:	20.58:	20.58:	20.58
New Zealand	Pound	324.20:	322.78:	324.42:	324.42:	324.42:	324.42:	324.42:	324.42:	324.42
South Africa	Pound	398.00:	398.00:	398.00:	398.00:	398.00:	398.00:	398.00:	398.00:	398.00
United Kingdom ...	Pound	403.50:	403.50:	403.50:	403.50:	403.50:	403.50:	403.50:	403.50:	403.50
Uruguay <u>g/</u>	Peso	52.86:	52.74:	52.71:	52.96:	52.96:	52.96:	52.96:	52.96:	52.96

Federal Reserve Board.

a/ Noon buying rates for cable transfers. For many other important currencies on which New York rates are not currently available, the official rates (in cents) are as follows: Belgian belga 16.00; Danish krone 20.88; French franc, occupied area 2.00, unoccupied area 2.29; German reichsmark 40.00; Greek drachma 0.67; Italian lira 5.26; Netherland guider 53.08; Norwegian krone 22.86; Portugese escudo 6.67 for currency, and 4.09 for checks; Spanish peseta 9.13; Swedish krona 23.81; Swiss franc 23.20; Shanghai yuan 5.31; Japanese yen 23.44.

b/ Official, regular exports. The special export rate of 23.70 cents, reported beginning March 27, 1941, applies to exchange derived from certain minor exports (e.g. dairy products) to certain countries (e.g. United States), such exchange formerly having been sold in the free market. Quotations nominal.

c/ Free. Quotation of free rate discontinued after February 1, 1943.

d/ Free. Prior to November 1, 1942, the official designations of the Brazilian currency unit was the milreis. Since April 10, 1939, 30 percent of the exchange derived from exports must be turned over at the official buying rate of 6.06 cents, the weighted average value of the milreis being 5.41 cents in 1943, the value of the cruzeiro 5.41 cents in May 1944 and 5.41 cents in the week ended June 17, 1944. Quotations nominal.

e/ Free. Most transactions between Canada and the United States take place at the official buying and selling rates.

f/ Quotations nominal.

g/ Noncontrolled. Quotations nominal.

NOTICE . . .

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES WITH CONVERSION FACTORS

A compilation entitled "Foreign Weights and Measures with Factors for Conversion to United States Units" is now available upon request to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, 25, D. C. The weights and measures included in the compilation are those which the specified foreign countries ordinarily use in their agricultural production and trade statistics. The conversion factors in turn are those used by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations in converting foreign units to United States equivalents.

The tabulations do not cover all the countries of the world or even all of the units used by the various countries for which data are given. They do include, however, the units used for important agricultural products in the countries for which information is most frequently requested of the Department of Agriculture.

The foreign weights and measures and conversion factors were assembled from various sources, including (1) official publications of foreign governments; (2) Recueil de Coefficients et d'Equivalences, published in 1937 by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy; and (3) Units of Weight and Measure, Miscellaneous Publication M-121, published in 1936 by the National Bureau of Standards, United States Department of Commerce.

For the convenience of workers who have a need for a ready reference covering conversion factors, and also because of the widespread use of the metric system throughout the world, the various units and measures are given in both metric and United States equivalents. By the same token, and because many of the countries of Latin America still use the old Spanish measures, a table also is included giving those measures and their United States and metric equivalents.

Foreign Crops and MARKETS



CONFIDENTIAL - NOT FOR PUBLICATION

MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE

IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

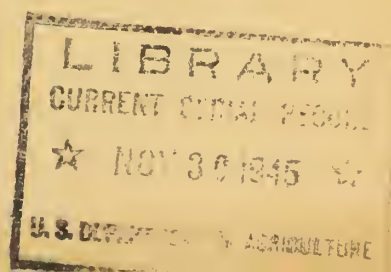
APRIL 1944

WITH COMPARISONS

ISSUED

JUNE 30, 1944

ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS . WASHINGTON, D. C.



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Note: Except as otherwise noted, all trade figures in this publication are compiled from publications and official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Until further notice, no analysis of United States foreign trade in agricultural products will accompany the tables published in the monthly foreign-trade supplement of Foreign Crops and Markets.

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SUMMARY TABLE: Quantity indexes of foreign trade in agricultural products, adjusted for seasonal variation, April 1944, with comparisons

Commodity or commodity group	1943=44									
	April									
	1941:	1942:	1943:	Nov:	Dec.:	Jan.:	Feb.:	Mar.:	Apr.:	
	January 1924 - December 1929 - 100									
EXPORTS										
All agricultural commodities <u>a/</u> .	28:	67:	68:	50:	75:	53:	50:	52:	65	
Cotton fiber, incl. linters ..	16:	21:	21:	5:	7:	8:	6:	7:	19	
All commodities except cotton.	40:	109:	111:	91:	139:	94:	91:	94:	108	
Tobacco, unmanufactured	41:	65:	91:	75:	31:	16:	30:	37:	69	
Fruits	47:	61:	74:	45:	77:	59:	71:	74:	111	
Wheat and wheat flour	41:	21:	53:	17:	42:	37:	48:	46:	39	
Grains, other than wheat and flour	37:	57:	27:	36:	37:	44:	65:	60:	40	
Pork, cured	3:	73:	77:	17:	46:	50:	87:	63:	99	
Lard, including neutral	37:	130:	65:	105:	109:	64:	60:	45:	53	
IMPORTS										
All agricultural commodities <u>b/</u> .	136:	71:	76:	77:	70:	84:	79:	95:	98	
Complementary <u>c/</u>	148:	66:	59:	41:	36:	55:	51:	86:	59	
Supplementary <u>c/</u>	120:	78:	78:	123:	116:	122:	116:	107:	149	
Sugar	101:	39:	37:	110:	118:	71:	57:	52:	78	
Supplementary except sugar..	127:	92:	121:	128:	115:	141:	137:	127:	175	
Wool, excl. free for carpets:	436:	353:	467:	601:	494:	418:	317:	267:	307	
Hides and skins	117:	73:	93:	61:	53:	94:	104:	69:	49	
Dairy products	20:	45:	17:	52:	21:	38:	19:	15:	22	
Vegetable oils and oil seeds:	98:	42:	35:	54:	46:	36:	48:	91:	55	
Grains, grain products, and feeds	142:	80:	292:	490:	481:	704:	1013:	822:	1853	
Tobacco, leaf	76:	71:	157:	62:	63:	213:	50:	56:	59	

a/ Based on 74 classifications.

b/ Based on 122 classifications.

c/ Supplementary agricultural imports consist of all imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States, together with all other agricultural imports interchangeable to any significant extent with such United States commodities. Complementary agricultural imports include all others, about 95 percent of which consist of rubber, coffee, raw silk, cacao beans, wool for carpets, bananas, tea, and spices.

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SUMMARY TABLE: Value of foreign trade in agricultural products, July-April 1942-43 and 1943-44

Commodity or commodity group	July-April		a/	
	1942-43	1943-44	1943-44 increase (+)	or decrease (-)
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Percent
	dollars	dollars	dollars	
Agricultural products:				
Exports	1,170,748	1,859,582	+688,834	+59
Imports, supplementary	798,037	1,022,125	+224,088	+28
<u>EXPORTS</u> (domestic)				
Total exports, all commodities	7,881,219	11,630,904	+3,749,685	+48
Agricultural	1,170,748	1,859,582	+688,834	+59
Cotton and linters, unmanufactured	85,718	133,439	+47,721	+56
Agricultural, other than cotton ...	1,085,030	1,726,143	+641,113	+59
Principal fruits and prep	48,472	82,829	+34,357	+71
Tobacco, unmanufactured	77,252	129,864	+52,612	+68
Grains and flours	66,422	114,452	+48,030	+72
Oil cake and oilcake meal	1,068	708	-360	-34
Pork and lard	245,715	405,869	+160,154	+65
Canned meats, except pork	157,349	233,467	+76,118	+48
Dairy products	126,779	171,140	+44,361	+35
Eggs and egg products	162,081	253,640	+91,559	+56
Principal vegetables & prep	31,234	57,135	+25,901	+83
Linseed oil	7,951	32,203	+24,252	+305
Other agricultural	160,707	244,836	+84,129	+52
<u>IMPORTS</u> (for consumption)				
Total imports, all commodities	2,430,885	3,101,438	+670,553	+28
Complementary agricultural	298,954	417,691	+120,737	+40
Supplementary agricultural	798,037	1,022,125	+224,088	+28
Sugar, excluding beet	95,505	167,288	+71,783	+75
Principal vegetable oils, expressed	22,318	26,474	+4,156	+19
Hides and skins	61,979	48,698	-13,281	-21
Tobacco, unmanufactured	38,235	43,422	+5,187	+14
Flaxseed	9,653	33,502	+23,849	+247
Wool, unmfed., excl. free for carpets	338,954	198,100	-140,854	-42
Cattle, dutiable	19,189	11,202	-7,987	-42
Nuts and preparations	4,779	10,657	+5,878	+123
Cheese	5,081	3,538	-1,543	-30
Cotton and linters, unmanufactured	21,118	15,657	-5,461	-26
Beef, canned, including corned	7,753	11,046	+3,293	+42
Molasses	22,583	39,614	+17,031	+75
Principal feeds and fodders	7,014	12,710	+5,696	+81
Other supplementary agricultural ..	143,876	400,217	+256,341	+178

a/ Corrected to June 12, 1944.

SUMMARY TABLE: Quantity indexes of foreign trade in agricultural products,
July-April 1943-44 with comparisons a/

Commodity or commodity group	July-April					Increase (+) or decrease (-) of 1943-44 from 9-year average
	9-year					
	average					
	1930-31 to 1938-39	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	
January 1924-December 1929 = 100:						
<u>EXPORTS</u>						
All agricultural commodities b/	70	24	49	62	67	-3
Cotton fiber, incl. linters	85	16	14	12	17	-68
All commodities except cotton	57	32	81	90	114	+57
Tobacco, unmanufactured	95	32	60	59	78	-17
Fruits	117	36	65	48	65	-52
Wheat and wheat flour	38	21	21	18	27	-11
Grains, other than wheat and flour	40	49	55	34	41	+1
Pork, cured	22	4	66	79	72	+50
Lard, including neutral	44	24	80	64	95	+51
<u>IMPORTS</u>						
All agricultural commodities c/	95	125	110	77	86	-9
Complementary d/	106	146	111	42	58	-48
Supplementary d/	80	98	110	122	124	+44
Sugar	74	84	65	42	79	+5
Supplementary, except sugar	83	104	126	152	141	+58
Wool, excl. free for carpets	44	296	392	951	507	+463
Hides and skins	67	96	121	100	70	+3
Dairy products	57	22	31	41	24	-33
Vegetable oils and oilseeds	112	93	106	43	56	-56
Grains, grain products, and feeds	199	109	126	153	775	+576
Tobacco, leaf	71	79	79	98	84	+13

a/ Average of monthly index not adjusted for seasonal variation.

b/ Based on 74 classifications.

c/ Based on 122 classifications.

d/ Supplementary agricultural imports consist of all imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States, together with all other agricultural imports interchangeable to any significant extent with such United States commodities. Complementary agricultural imports include all others, about 95 percent of which consist of rubber, coffee, raw silk, cacao beans, wool for carpets, bananas, tea, and spices.

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SUMMARY TABLE: Value of foreign trade, monthly average, 1932-33 to 1942-43, and monthly, July 1942 to date

Year and month	Domestic exports				Imports (for consumption) ^{a/}			
	All	Agricultural			All	Agricultural		
	commodi-	Cotton,	Agri.,	commodi-	commodi-	Supple-	Comple-	
	ties	Total	unmfd.	excl.	ties	Total	mentary	mentary
			cotton					
Monthly average	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
1932-33	117.8	49.1	27.0	22.1	97.3	51.1	23.5	27.6
1933-34	167.4	65.6	36.9	28.7	139.5	69.9	34.9	35.0
1934-35	173.8	55.7	27.8	27.9	149.1	77.8	41.5	36.3
1935-36	198.0	63.9	33.2	30.7	184.0	95.1	53.5	41.6
1936-37	232.6	61.0	31.9	29.1	241.0	128.1	72.3	55.8
1937-38	280.1	74.2	26.0	48.2	194.2	96.3	49.0	47.3
1938-39	240.4	56.9	14.9	42.0	173.2	83.2	40.5	42.7
1939-40	312.0	61.5	28.9	32.6	204.0	103.2	47.6	55.6
1940-41	329.9	29.2	5.6	23.6	234.1	122.7	52.3	70.4
1941-42	529.2	85.8	8.1	77.7	256.0	125.2	64.0	61.2
1942-43	829.6	124.1	11.3	112.8	250.2	112.9	81.2	31.7
1942-43 Prel.								
July	645.0	87.1	2.2	84.9	209.2	85.9	58.3	27.6
August	696.2	88.0	6.5	81.5	184.8	76.2	54.9	21.3
September..	725.9	121.1	16.5	104.6	196.8	80.8	59.5	21.3
October ...	793.7	128.6	19.1	109.5	223.4	99.2	73.0	26.2
November ..	779.9	96.1	7.4	88.7	186.9	74.1	56.7	17.4
December ..	864.9	113.9	5.6	108.3	407.1	196.6	155.9	40.7
January ...	722.3	112.6	4.5	108.1	246.2	119.4	88.0	31.4
February ..	710.7	124.2	4.3	119.9	244.9	120.2	93.0	27.2
March	973.3	162.2	7.7	154.5	264.0	122.3	79.5	42.8
April	969.6	137.7	11.8	125.9	267.5	124.2	81.5	42.7
May	1,076.0	141.3	8.7	132.6	285.2	131.1	89.9	41.2
June	995.4	176.2	40.9	135.3	287.2	124.8	84.8	40.0
1943-44 Prel.								
July	1,253.5	178.7	26.0	152.7	295.4	141.9	97.9	44.0
August	1,191.4	220.4	36.1	184.3	306.5	131.1	86.8	44.3
September..	1,218.5	230.6	15.7	214.9	285.1	136.2	92.0	44.2
October ...	1,187.3	217.8	13.5	204.3	316.8	146.6	110.9	35.7
November ..	1,060.3	155.0	6.8	148.2	301.4	119.1	88.3	30.8
December ..	1,231.7	218.2	8.1	210.1	274.0	108.4	78.6	29.8
January ...	1,082.4	169.4	7.1	162.3	304.3	148.8	108.2	40.6
February ..	1,073.9	139.0	4.7	134.3	303.9	143.4	105.4	38.0
March	1,149.3	162.7	4.7	158.0	357.3	178.1	112.7	65.4
April	1,182.6	169.6	10.7	158.9	355.6	186.3	141.6	44.7

^{a/} General imports prior to 1933-34

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SUMMARY TABLE: Quantity indexes of foreign trade, 1932-33 to 1942-43,
and monthly, adjusted for seasonal variation, July 1942 to date

Year and month	Domestic exports				Imports (for consumption) a/			
	All		Agricultural		All		Agricultural	
	commodi-		Cotton, : Total		commodi-		Supple- : Comple-	
	ties b/ : Total		incl. : except		ties b/ : Total		mentary : mentary	
			:linters:	cotton:				
Year beginning								
July 1 c/			January 1924 - December 1929 = 100					
1932-33	54	75	103	50	68	79	60	94
1933-34	64	74	99	52	81	92	74	106
1934-35	61	49	60	38	83	90	83	97
1935-36	69	57	76	40	99	103	98	106
1936-37	76	51	68	36	118	116	118	115
1937-38	93	70	70	70	94	92	80	102
1938-39	86	57	43	70	90	91	77	102
1939-40	106	63	77	50	98	102	87	113
1940-41	110	25	15	34	111	128	104	146
1941-42	146	49	14	82	105	102	104	100
1942-43	199	55	15	92	92	78	122	44
1942-43 Prel.								
July	170	57	7	104	77	75	119	41
August	170	50	21	77	70	64	107	30
September	185	60	18	99	75	62	104	30
October	197	57	17	93	85	83	146	34
November	185	39	7	70	73	60	109	22
December	208	43	5	78	149	171	323	54
January	171	37	5	67	91	72	110	42
February	171	51	6	92	91	73	117	39
March	231	62	11	109	97	72	89	59
April	224	68	21	111	96	76	78	59
May	252	68	18	115	102	91	126	64
June	227	115	92	135	103	91	130	61
1943-44 Prel.								
July	290	112	72	150	105	96	137	65
August	269	119	93	144	108	99	143	65
September	293	80	17	138	98	101	150	64
October	278	56	10	99	109	95	157	47
November	244	50	5	91	103	77	124	41
December	280	75	7	139	93	70	116	36
January	234	53	8	94	104	84	122	55
February	229	50	6	91	d/	79	116	51
March	247	52	7	94	d/	95	107	86
April	d/	65	19	108	d/	98	149	59

a/ General imports prior to January 1, 1934. b/ Compiled from indexes prepared by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Monthly indexes not adjusted for seasonal variation. c/ Average of unadjusted monthly indexes. d/ Not yet available

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EXPORTS: Specified agricultural products, monthly average, 1932-33 to 1942-43, and monthly, July 1942 to date

Year and Month	Milk : evapo- rated: (unsweet- ened)	: : Cheese : : products: : frozen, : dried, : etc.	: : Egg : : products: : and : shoulders : etc.	: : Ham : : and : sides : etc.	: : Bacon : : and : sides : etc.	: : Pork, : pickled
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Monthly average-	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
1932-33	2,805	112	4	5,934	1,475	1,190
1933-34	2,743	104	5	5,957	1,987	1,589
1934-35	3,296	112	5	5,380	999	1,225
1935-36	2,123	95	9	3,893	362	624
1936-37	1,866	90	7	3,271	332	831
1937-38	1,868	111: ^{a/}	30	4,025	474	948
1938-39	2,025	125: ^{b/}	:	4,894	1,105	1,108
1939-40	2,966	142: ^{c/}	15	3,071	1,884	1,548
1940-41	15,808	1,900	24	1,467	629	2,284
1941-42	56,761	17,380	13,194	7,236	14,045	6,162
1942-43	39,747	17,943	15,455	9,009	14,929	11,557
<u>1942-43 Prel.</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
July	25,733	20,086	1,199	8,694	28,913	2,933
August	18,283	7,936	7,783	11,193	24,435	6,877
September ...	66,338	28,641	16,012	6,137	24,439	5,259
October	40,971	46,943	13,943	4,726	10,458	1,715
November	11,204	39,244	12,327	6,328	9,290	1,415
December	17,453	24,071	25,464	1,272	10,776	20,523
January	22,057	5,709	21,322	5,710	10,059	30,751
February	79,697	6,270	17,032	12,218	17,645	17,531
March	78,245	6,288	26,386	9,335	10,354	8,693
April	34,757	8,940	17,576	10,717	13,093	5,444
May	38,791	10,642	15,756	18,523	9,972	16,770
June	43,226	10,544	10,659	13,295	9,718	20,720
<u>1943-44 Prel.</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
July	29,100	12,681	9,053	18,463	11,019	9,419
August	36,346	19,645	12,117	19,548	8,750	18,610
September ...	69,822	17,872	20,423	17,819	9,749	22,391
October	33,137	23,614	36,314	15,499	5,520	30,901
November	24,456	11,010	19,118	2,765	1,684	43,718
December	44,986	24,528	28,262	5,099	6,058	42,377
January	20,608	35,496	26,797	11,804	3,669	12,034
February	28,652	7,595	14,723	16,583	8,627	28,661
March	16,773	19,586	14,691	14,295	6,094	34,235
April	18,218	24,268	16,061	10,224	23,896	28,571

^{a/} Average for 6-month period, July-December, ^{b/} Not separately classified. January 1938 to December 1939. ^{c/} Average for 6-month period, Jan.-June.

Continued -

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EXPORTS: Specified agricultural products, monthly average, 1932-33 to 1942-43, and monthly, June 1942 to date - Continued

Year and Month	: Beef, : : canned :	: Pork, : : canned :	: Sausage, : : canned :	: Other : : canned :	: Lard : : including:	: Cotton, unmfd. (500-lb. bales)
	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :
Monthly average-	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	bales
1932-33	92	770	63	51	47,155	739
1933-34	147	989	99	43	45,951	715
1934-35	221	832	102	81	18,950	444
1935-36	147	646	90	111	7,465	559
1936-37	220	675	129	232	8,643	505
1937-38	187	635	98	148	15,842	521
1938-39	151	786	132	144	19,956	323
1939-40	101	758	138	203	21,400	575
1940-41	38	377	179	1,054	15,592	107
1941-42	893	12,906	20,557	3,672	55,339	104
1942-43	916	21,176	36,033	7,066	46,015	109
1942-43 Prel.	:	:	:	:	:	:
July	1,262	19,315	39,974	4,650	56,597	28
August	3,879	10,713	26,056	3,647	37,638	72
September	127	25,497	44,277	4,621	54,197	155
October	159	25,279	51,750	1,340	57,943	215
November	141	24,884	30,001	8,461	37,259	82
December	752	23,760	26,855	7,187	30,760	59
January	1,396	19,354	20,324	7,967	32,054	43
February	203	17,752	15,834	4,988	26,728	42
March	1,399	22,792	51,600	7,850	45,444	71
April	1,122	23,802	34,414	9,816	39,548	105
May	275	19,708	38,836	13,862	55,467	79
June	280	21,326	52,480	10,403	78,544	359
1943-44 Prel.	:	:	:	:	:	:
July	415	33,617	39,014	37,803	76,872	248
August	259	28,899	51,320	74,153	95,400	316
September	219	17,038	49,824	92,140	71,644	140
October	7	4,242	7,657	40,538	82,234	129
November	15	6,299	12,310	37,013	54,520	67
December	30	27,612	22,916	33,910	77,903	84
January	698	15,562	23,101	8,237	56,712	70
February	31	9,401	13,351	9,713	46,762	44
March	315	11,057	9,646	22,417	32,269	43
April	440	5,734	4,914	32,597	32,313	103

Continued -

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EXPORTS: Specified agricultural products, monthly average, 1932-33
to 1942-43, and monthly, July 1942 to date - Continued

Year and month	Apples, : fresh	Pears, : fresh	Oranges: :	Raisins : and : : currants:	Prunes, : dried	Beans : dried
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
Monthly average-	bushels	pounds	boxes	pounds	pounds	pounds
1932-33	1,146	9,999	283	9,376	15,196	699
1933-34	1,022	9,251	287	7,830	16,903	582
1934-35	672	8,386	341	7,824	12,726	431
1935-36	1,020	10,345	454	9,085	18,137	686
1936-37	562	10,943	257	9,361	13,663	294
1937-38	913	11,229	494	11,781	17,899	617
1938-39	1,006	14,248	632	12,770	17,836	2,170
1939-40	268	7,755	321	10,564	9,920	6,689
1940-41	72	1,964	348	7,194	3,170	6,111
1941-42	144	1,953	380	8,444	16,842	19,388
1942-43	36	841	406	12,263	8,387	22,244
1942-43 Prel.	:	:	:	:	:	:
July	48	16	305	829	6,793	4,892
August	53	1,868	402	3,889	4,526	4,626
September ...	22	2,098	251	4,388	3,920	11,434
October	18	1,245	225	8,893	3,325	13,260
November	44	1,094	206	24,686	7,755	7,272
December	69	1,502	686	32,688	11,629	41,938
January	27	563	378	18,450	12,651	26,805
February	24	670	434	15,892	13,486	39,023
March	43	724	522	6,946	1,849	34,057
April	35	283	463	10,969	7,556	39,977
May	38	22	566	11,022	9,811	26,536
June	15	3	441	8,505	12,241	17,095
1943-44 Prel.	:	:	:	:	:	:
July	37	956	454	7,417	8,285	9,333
August	26	2,778	331	7,411	9,660	20,309
September ...	11	855	245	18,794	8,643	14,264
October	25	358	182	13,047	5,187	30,440
November	18	230	374	20,502	11,148	24,799
December	44	484	983	21,190	11,390	54,657
January	26	87	323	18,043	3,637	44,091
February	27	106	545	21,870	13,144	24,107
March	29	91	583	15,775	8,504	15,418
April	35	51	537	27,093	9,642	15,525

Continued -

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EXPORTS: Specified agricultural products, monthly average, 1932-33 to 1942-43, and monthly, July 1942 to date - Continued

Year and month	: Baked : : beans : : and pork : : & beans :	: Tomatoes : : milled : : canned : : brown :	: Rice, : : milled, : : including : : brown :	: Wheat : : grain : : flue- : : cured :	: Tobacco, : : leaf : : Ky. and : : Tennessee :
	: 1,000 : : pounds :	: 1,000 : : pounds :	: 1,000 : : pounds :	: 1,000 : : bushels :	: 1,000 : : pounds :
Monthly average-					
1932-33	316	337	10,718	1,741	22,472
1933-34	352	157	7,935	1,567	27,528
1934-35	375	163	9,925	252	20,373
1935-36	434	152	6,759	26	26,899
1936-37	508	212	4,024	264	25,220
1937-38	402	151	24,648	6,978	30,160
1938-39	479	163	27,095	7,049	30,208
1939-40	3,042	987	24,873	1,970	21,017
1940-41	404	1,814	31,559	901	11,293
1941-42	7,384	8,949	37,043	1,053	21,147
1942-43	1,234	689	31,367	546	20,986
1942-43 Prel. :	:	:	:	:	:
July	229	140	3,947	569	17,484
August	936	496	2,763	510	17,035
September	1,052	723	1,674	263	28,801
October	2,397	493	6,820	76	22,773
November	1,143	226	5,884	61	16,428
December	787	166	82,114	748	8,137
January	617	669	60,747	274	11,805
February	552	1,476	60,757	384	18,859
March	2,018	941	22,411	559	30,358
April	1,536	132	24,790	1,054	27,738
May	1,014	179	51,230	842	29,654
June	2,529	2,628	53,271	1,213	22,765
1943-44 Prel. :	:	:	:	:	:
July	1,012	3,892	52,583	1,072	33,010
August	3,094	2,173	25,734	584	31,564
September	4,586	886	60,069	1,098	41,636
October	3,295	1,975	42,850	1,270	67,515
November	3,362	3,345	37,538	876	38,151
December	1,916	1,782	48,179	2,613	15,492
January	1,771	3,154	32,954	757	5,577
February	1,229	1,738	41,461	671	9,404
March	821	701	39,306	758	9,511
April	1,748	399	35,601	933	19,118

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Principal agricultural products,
July-April 1942-43 and 1943-44

Commodity exported	Unit:	July-April a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1942-43	1943-44	1942-43	1943-44
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:				1,000	1,000
Animals, live:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cattle	No.	5	6	498	811
Hogs	No.	b/	3	5	114
Horses	No.	1	1	109	240
Mules, asses, and burros	No.	b/	3	52	570
Dairy products:					
Butter	Lb.	16,166	102,176	6,542	44,132
Cheese	Lb.	194,128	196,295	49,238	56,388
Milk-					
Fresh and sterilized	Gal.	59	17	42	13
Condensed (sweetened)	Lb.	10,218	37,575	1,275	5,302
Dried	Lb.	207,645	174,609	31,500	31,239
Evaporated (unsweetened)	Lb.	394,957	322,099	37,356	33,018
Infants' foods, malted, etc....	Lb.	2,260	2,571	826	1,048
Eggs and egg products:					
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	2,353	1,013	1,027	509
Egg products, dried, frozen, etc.:					
Dried	Lb.	158,560	197,542	160,619	253,124
Frozen	Lb.	71	17	25	6
Otherwise prepared	Lb.	413	1	410	1
Hides and skins	Lb.	2,373	1,034	416	285
Meats and meat products:					
Beef and veal-					
Fresh or frozen	Lb.	7,122	30,944	1,938	8,060
Pickled or cured	Lb.	4,433	9,827	684	1,984
Canned beef, including corned	Lb.	10,439	2,430	3,250	644
Total beef and veal	Lb.	21,994	43,201	5,872	10,688
Pork-					
Fresh or frozen	Lb.	148,125	506,693	33,191	137,947
Bacon and shoulders	Lb.	67,762	66,383	11,960	14,462
Hams and shoulders	Lb.	76,330	132,098	21,813	34,643
Sides, Cumberland & Wiltshire	Lb.	91,700	18,684	21,741	4,499
Pickled or salted	Lb.	101,719	270,918	16,593	47,426
Canned	Lb.	208,148	159,461	31,136	57,567
Total pork	Lb.	693,784	1,154,237	186,434	296,544
Mutton and lamb	Lb.	64,306	73,843	19,033	18,626
Poultry and game, fresh	Lb.	537	368	218	148
Sausage, canned	Lb.	341,084	234,056	130,504	85,341
Sausage, not canned	Lb.	2,319	1,581	686	477
Other meats, fresh, frozen, etc..	Lb.	14,457	32,531	3,302	11,525
Other meats, canned-	Lb.	c/29,905	---	c/10,806	---
Chicken, canned	Lb.	d/82	13	d/96	13
Other (incl. mutton and lamb)	Lb.	d/30,540	388,510	d/12,693	147,469
Total meats	Lb.	1,199,058	1,928,340	369,644	570,831

Continued-

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Principal agricultural products,
July-April 1942-43 and 1943-44-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit:	July-April		a/	
		Quantity		Value	
		1942-43	1943-44	1942-43	1943-44
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS-Con:				1,000	1,000
Meats and meat products, Con:		Thoudands:	Thousands:	dollars	dollars
Meat extracts & bouillon cubes	Lb.	174	269	147	250
Sausage casings	Lb.	7,431	6,417	6,103	5,312
Gelatin	Lb.	1,770	1,345	818	776
Oils and fats, animal:					
Lard, including netural	Lb.	418,169	626,628	59,281	109,325
Oleo oil	Lb.	5,078	6,473	672	1,003
Oleo stock	Lb.	b/	162	b/	23
Stearins and fatty acids	Lb.	7,474	4,318	1,113	650
Tallow	Lb.	22,142	15,281	2,547	2,021
Other animal oils and fats ...	Lb.	40,085	102,818	6,092	17,176
Total oils and fats	Lb.	492,948	755,680	69,705	130,198
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton and linters, unmd:					
Cotton (500 lb.)	Bale:	856	1,179	84,801	131,322
Linters (500 lb.)	Bale:	16	66	917	2,117
Fruits and fruit juices:					
Fresh-					
Apples in baskets	Bskt.	96	35	182	130
Apples in boxes	Box	270	244	727	929
Apples in barrels	Bbl.	5	b/	21	b/
Berries	Lb.	2,402	3,981	331	576
Grapefruit	Box	879	988	1,956	2,595
Lemons and limes	Box	379	401	1,582	997
Oranges and tangerines	Box	3,871	4,556	12,640	17,647
Grapes	Lb.	43,906	47,430	2,975	4,208
Pears	Lb.	10,063	6,001	703	622
Dried-					
Apples	Lb.	5,803	10,403	827	1,979
Appricots	Lb.	7,689	10,562	1,402	2,058
Prunes	Lb.	78,590	89,241	6,766	9,347
Raisins and currants	Lb.	127,631	171,142	8,800	16,840
Canned-					
Apples and apple sauce	Lb.	417	3,652	35	356
Apricots	Lb.	10,915	6,844	1,312	727
Fruits for salad	Lb.	944	10,420	122	1,328
Grapefruit	Lb.	147	1,562	15	206
Peaches	Lb.	5,652	19,481	561	2,379
Pears	Lb.	3,123	21,269	336	2,676
Pineapples	Lb.	514	12,091	67	1,376

Continued -

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Principal agricultural products,
July-April 1942-43 and 1943-44-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July-April		a/	
		Quantity		Value	
		1942-43	1943-44	1942-43	1943-44
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Fruits and fruit juices, Con:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Fruit juices-					
Grapefruit	Gal.	2,234	1,857	1,260	1,299
Orange	Gal.	2,134	3,313	4,647	12,825
Pineapple	Gal.	155	60	148	57
Other fruit juices	Gal.	783	785	1,057	1,672
Nuts:					
Pecans-					
Shelled	Lb.	18	345	7	271
Not shelled	Lb.	15	2,451	4	774
Walnuts-					
Shelled	Lb.	98	26	39	22
Not shelled	Lb.	482	2,019	86	623
Grains and grain products:					
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	310	264	351	442
Biscuits and crackers	Lb.	8,009	39,150	1,266	5,379
Buckwheat, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	2	4	12	7
Corn and corn meal-					
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	7,624	9,131	7,217	12,422
Corn meal (196 lb.)	Bbl.	72	70	389	451
Corn, including corn meal					
in terms of grain	Bu.	7,913	9,411	7,606	12,873
Corn cereal food, ready to eat	Lb.	1,137	2,032	108	213
Hominy and corn grits	Lb.	12,972	17,843	551	655
Malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	1,558	2,275	2,476	4,736
Oats and oatmeal-					
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	261	211	220	212
Oatmeal	Lb.	30,663	34,496	1,811	2,453
Oats, including oatmeal in					
terms of grain	Bu.	1,965	2,127	2,031	2,665
Rice-					
Paddy or rough	Lb.	58,227	48,270	2,660	1,974
Milled, brown, screenings, etc.	Lb.	471,907	416,276	17,707	28,534
Flour, meal, and polish	Lb.	359	233	26	24
Rye, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	15	90	42	138
Wheat and wheat flour-					
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	4,499	10,633	6,032	14,214
Wheat flour- (196 lb.)					
Wholly of U. S. wheat	Bbl.	3,444	4,802	19,739	30,087
Other wheat flour	Bbl.	1,151	1,937	5,815	12,511
Total wheat flour	Bbl.	4,595	6,739	25,554	42,598
Wheat, including flour in					
terms of grain	Bu.	26,097	42,307	31,586	56,812

Continued -

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Principal agricultural products,
July-April 1942-43 and 1943-44-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit:	July-April		a/	
		Quantity		Value	
		1942-43	1943-44	1942-43	1943-44
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued					
Feeds: (2,240 lb.)		Thousands:	Thousands:	dollars	dollars
Hay	Ton	1	2	25	58
Oil cake and oil-cake meal-					
Cottonseed cake and meal ...	Ton	2	1	61	26
Linseed cake and meal	Ton	9	1	330	47
Soybean oil-cake meal	Ton	16	11	664	633
Other oil cake and meal	Ton	b/	b/	13	2
Total oil cake and meal ..	Ton	27	13	1,068	708
Oils, vegetable:					
Expressed oils and fats-					
Cocoa butter	Lb	551	1,547	152	396
Coconut oil, crude	Lb.	50	28	12	7
Coconut oil, refined	Lb.	375	36	57	8
Cooking fats other than lard	Lb	24,761	27,987	4,170	4,969
Corn oil, edible	Lb.	9,999	465	1,967	96
Cottonseed oil, crude	Lb.	9,285	4,076	1,265	600
Cottonseed oil, refined	Lb.	31,817	5,583	4,942	807
Linseed oil	Lb.	58,516	223,697	7,951	32,203
Soybean oil, edible	Lb.	18,499	21,243	2,723	2,993
Vegetable soap stock (incl.					
ined. olive oil and other)	Lb.	2,849	2,755	274	314
Essential or distilled oils-					
Citrus oils	Lb.	341	351	883	1,025
Peppermint oil	Lb.	269	152	1,116	963
Spearmint and other mint oils	Lb.	16	27	53	92
Other natural essential, etc.	Lb.	336	392	906	1,176
Blended, compounded or mixed					
perfume-flavor oils	Lb.	500	473	2,468	2,962
Oilseeds:					
Soybeans	Lb.	33,936	51,354	1,687	2,128
Other oilseeds	Lb.	7,335	6,561	407	417
Seeds, field and garden:					
Alfalfa	Lb.	1,109	388	382	139
Kentucky blue grass	Lb.	1,334	1,587	329	373
Red top	Lb.	1,053	464	185	64
Red clover	Lb.	3,994	777	972	192
Other clover	Lb.	4,994	964	1,402	277
Timothy	Lb.	6,426	5,171	497	376
Other field and grass seeds ...	Lb.	16,433	9,508	3,193	2,090
Flower seeds	Lb.	175	74	145	187
Carrot seed	Lb.	532	1,294	761	1,732
Other vegetable seeds	Lb.	7,749	4,207	9,665	4,787
Total seeds, field and garden	Lb.	43,829	24,434	17,531	10,217
Sugar(2,000 lb.)	Ton	154	541	14,233	50,066

Continued -

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Principal agricultural products,
July-April 1942-43 and 1943-44-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July-April			
		Quantity		Value	
		1942-43	1943-44	1942-43	1943-44
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Tobacco, leaf:		Thousands:	Thousands:	dollars	dollars
Bright flue-cured	Lb.	199,417:	270,979:	71,050	123,386
Burley	Lb.	3,917:	3,627:	883	1,318
Dark-fired Ky. and Tennessee .	Lb.	8,851:	8,915:	1,786	2,167
Dark Virginia	Lb.	6,186:	4,268:	1,553	1,196
Maryland and Ohio export	Lb.	2,055:	1,070:	873	427
Green River	Lb.	449:	321:	84	74
One sucker leaf	Lb.	187:	626:	33	212
Black fat, waterbaler, & dk. Af.	Lb.	2,777:	1,778:	776	570
Cigar leaf	Lb.	526:	573:	173	429
Perique & other leaf	Lb.	110:	87:	36	38
Total leaf tobacco	Lb.	224,475:	292,244:	777,247	129,817
Tobacco, stems, trimmings, etc..	Lb.	187:	699:	5	47
Vegetables:					
Beans, green (including snap).	Lb.	2,294:	3,980:	223	413
Beans, dried-					
Seed	Lb.	2,221:	3,154:	444	723
Other	Lb.	221,063:	249,790:	12,007	14,301
Onions	Lb.	32,732:	14,771:	1,210	938
Peas, green	Lb.	173:	326:	19	36
Peas, dried-					
Seed	Lb.	4,005:	17,294:	541	2,044
Other	Lb.	47,068:	180,381:	2,880	10,609
Peppers	Lb.	704:	754:	55	76
Potatoes, white	Lb.	62,606:	147,248:	1,773	4,394
Tomatoes, fresh	Lb.	15,063:	14,024:	829	1,204
Other fresh vegetables		e/	e/	4,834	5,597
Vegetables, canned-					
Baked beans & pork and beans	Lb.	11,266:	22,835:	753	1,278
Tomatoes	Lb.	5,462:	20,127:	320	1,381
Other canned veg. and juices	Lb.	58,766:	148,560:	5,346	14,141
Misc. vegetable products:					
Cornstarch and corn flour	Lb.	182,603:	115,786:	6,152	5,592
Glucose, liquid (corn sirup) .	Lb.	8,876:	8,594:	467	444
Glucose, dry (grape sugar) ...	Lb.	7,384:	7,488:	891	425
Hops	Lb.	7,031:	6,589:	5,850	5,279
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc., crude	Lb.	1,677:	2,218:	652	987
Total principal agri. products .				1,123,493	1,778,508
Other agricultural products				47,255	81,074
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS				1,170,748	1,859,582
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES .				7,881,219	11,630,904

a/ Corrected to June 12, 1944. b/ Less than 500. c/ July-December.

d/ January-April. Not separately classified prior to January 1, 1943.

e/ Reported in value only.

CONFIDENTIAL - NOT FOR PUBLICATION

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Specified agricultural products,
January-April and April 1943 and 1944 a/

Commodity exported	Unit	January-April		April	
		1943	1944	1943	1944
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Pork, cured:					
Bacon and sides	Lb.	51,151	42,286	13,093	23,896
Hams and shoulders	Lb.	37,980	52,906	10,717	10,224
Total pork, cured	Lb.	89,131	95,192	23,810	34,120
Lard, including neutral	Lb.	143,774	168,055	39,548	32,313
Grains and preparations:					
Barley, grain	Bu.	49	15	18	13
Corn, grain	Bu.	1,041	6,106	124	1,182
Oats, grain	Bu.	31	138	6	9
Rice-					
Paddy or rough	Lb.	43,642	19,508	10,116	1,004
Milled, including brown, etc.	Lb.	168,705	149,323	24,790	35,601
Flour, meal and polish	Lb.	304	133	b/	109
Rye, grain	Bu.	15	27	2	4
Wheat-					
Grain	Bu.	2,271	3,119	1,054	933
Flour, wholly of United States					
wheat	Bbl.	1,989	2,598	977	521
Fruits:					
Fresh-					
Apples c/	Bu.	128	118	35	35
Pears	Lb.	2,240	341	283	57
Oranges and tangerines	Box	1,797	1,988	463	537
Grapefruit	Box	499	549	134	144
Grapes	Lb.	3,013	3,602	130	127
Dried-					
Apples	Lb.	3,793	2,065	621	779
Apricots	Lb.	2,934	329	887	113
Prunes	Lb.	40,641	34,927	7,556	9,642
Raisins	Lb.	52,257	82,781	10,969	27,093
Canned pears	Lb.	486	7,000	110	1,171
Tobacco, leaf:					
Bright flue-cured	Lb.	88,760	43,610	27,738	19,118
Dark-fired Kentucky and					
Tennessee	Lb.	3,498	3,970	1,006	2,634
Other leaf tobacco	Lb.	4,762	5,794	1,295	2,422
Total leaf tobacco	Lb.	97,020	53,374	30,039	24,174
Cotton, excluding linters (500 lb.)	Bale	256	245	104	93

a/ Corrected to June 12, 1944. b/ Less than 500. c/ Includes baskets, boxes, and barrels in terms of bushels.

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IMPORTS: Specified agricultural products, monthly average, 1932-33
to 1942-43, and monthly, July 1942 to date

Year and month	: Cattle, : : dutiable:	: Beef, : : Canned : : including:	: Cheese : : or : : lactarene:	: Casein : : and : : skins :	: Hides : : raw :	: Wool, : : excluding : : free for : : carpets
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
<u>Monthly average -</u>	<u>: head</u>	<u>: pounds</u>	<u>: pounds</u>	<u>: pounds</u>	<u>: pounds</u>	<u>: pounds</u>
1932-33	8	2,599	4,660	90	17,629	1,019
1933-34	5	3,295	3,909	676	27,534	4,699
1934-35	20	5,791	4,037	149	17,651	2,289
1935-36	35	7,349	4,115	950	27,262	8,434
1936-37	36	6,677	5,474	951	27,264	15,118
1937-38	36	7,025	4,624	80	15,704	3,546
1938-39	56	6,721	4,556	47	23,373	5,497
1939-40	53	6,912	4,608	2,279	26,476	13,472
1940-41	57	5,206	1,859	3,034	39,506	39,400
1941-42	61	10,318	1,314	2,657	44,464	46,766
1942-43	66	6,352	2,559	435	38,385	107,701
<u>1942-43 Prel.</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
July	34	2,298	1,110	1,928	30,020	73,222
August	32	5,659	1,389	84	55,344	62,638
September	18	5,115	1,423	0	65,072	43,960
October	49	11,720	4,522	171	36,264	116,358
November	35	1,205	4,906	344	27,272	82,292
December	64	6,880	3,920	218	30,891	345,427
January	27	5,072	2,894	593	23,364	147,025
February	187	4,571	2,640	a/	32,589	135,818
March	115	214	4,923	570	31,831	57,880
April	127	8,843	1,684	781	36,742	78,005
May	80	21,500	619	123	47,053	79,975
June	26	3,148	673	404	44,087	69,811
<u>1943-44 Prel.</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
July	11	15,568	897	50	28,164	55,303
August	10	18,320	1,730	0	20,087	71,300
September	13	11,335	1,692	1,340	22,769	70,647
October	9	11,410	984	19,054	32,812	69,474
November	15	5,540	4,529	1,796	20,307	51,569
December	11	a/	1,925	3,715	15,537	44,961
January	11	41	3,368	4,869	29,532	74,382
February	36	76	1,600	2,983	35,458	62,921
March	61	a/	735	6,192	28,134	57,545
April	65	220	910	3,718	17,718	51,309
	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:

a/ Less than 500

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IMPORTS: Specified agricultural products, monthly average, 1932-33
to 1942-43, and monthly, July 1942 to date - Continued

Year and month	Cotton:		Jute and:		Sisal :		Manila :	
	unmfd.	jute	and	Flax	or	Hemp		
	(478-lb)	butts	henequen:	abaca				
	1,000	2240-lb.	2240-lb.	2240-lb.	2240-lb.	2240-lb.		
Monthly average	bales	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons		
1932-33	11	3,117	13,830	257	2,098	26		
1933-34	13	4,958	9,659	474	3,568	79		
1934-35	10	4,111	6,178	305	3,315	50		
1935-36	14	7,266	12,617	496	4,039	68		
1936-37	27	8,103	9,945	574	3,350	80		
1937-38	15	6,491	10,255	192	2,556	41		
1938-39	18	3,142	8,697	290	2,720	48		
1939-40	20	3,827	11,995	479	4,645	51		
1940-41	37	4,642	10,930	202	5,867	56		
1941-42	43	6,667	13,513	534	6,555	128		
1942-43	22	9,103	14,731	499	102	128		
1942-43 Prel.								
July	11	8,558	7,897	1,108	1	107		
August	21	990	12,156	728	0	242		
September	50	3,867	9,023	348	157	357		
October	45	10,477	14,877	467	0	179		
November	15	5,203	18,123	233	105	97		
December	26	7,760	40,146	283	52	238		
January	17	16,890	13,176	319	143	0		
February	18	18,439	13,932	265	103	97		
March	22	15,882	11,550	706	369	97		
April	15	11,501	9,742	994	138	4		
May	13	6,773	11,884	308	150	86		
June	9	2,893	14,267	226	0	29		
1943-44 Prel.								
July	8	903	17,891	363	250	1		
August	7	1,011	14,466	420	0	0		
September	31	594	17,383	199	166	0		
October	19	48	11,834	350	129	0		
November	26	2,751	24,910	80	164	0		
December	52	2,777	14,785	110	57	0		
January	21	7,304	15,362	52	0	23		
February	26	7,285	11,109	211	182	19		
March	12	9,771	20,467	109	55	a/		
April	12	10,100	11,749	128	0	0		

a/ Less than $\frac{1}{2}$ ton

Continued -

CONFIDENTIAL - NOT FOR PUBLICATION

IMPORTS: Specified agricultural products, monthly average, 1932-33
to 1942-43, and monthly, July 1942 to date - Continued

Year and month	Flax- seed	Castor beans	Oils			
			Coconut	Tung	Oiticica	Palm
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
<u>Monthly average-</u>	<u>: bushels</u>	<u>: pounds</u>	<u>: pounds</u>	<u>: pounds</u>	<u>: pounds</u>	<u>: pounds</u>
1932-33	518	5,837	21,725	6,988	a/	21,136
1933-34	1,492	9,486	29,425	12,176	a/	20,705
1934-35	1,278	6,629	25,063	9,364	a/	16,118
1935-36	1,282	11,890	29,141	12,491	a/	27,227
1936-37	2,175	11,563	26,549	12,292	343	29,562
1937-38	1,488	11,860	28,731	10,799	273	31,102
1938-39	1,562	11,259	31,638	8,038	1,080	22,687
1939-40	1,101	16,371	26,630	8,298	1,467	20,515
1940-41	933	25,649	30,994	4,375	1,860	21,247
1941-42	1,936	32,545	21,548	3,025	1,938	20,102
1942-43	527	18,214	3,643	6	26	3,725
<u>1942-43 Prel.</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
July	1,349	17,919	b/	0	0	2,832
August	832	10,259	0	0	0	2,670
September	333	8,147	3,137	0	0	2,268
October	96	26,942	100	0	0	0
November	270	5,422	10,246	0	0	3,003
December	1,381	13,328	8	b/	5	3,493
January	134	20,700	162	0	306	3,765
February	462	22,360	8,107	0	0	16,629
March	350	37,063	7,560	0	0	0
April	131	28,567	5,829	0	0	5,503
May	841	13,324	4,287	2	0	4,537
June	150	14,538	4,280	66	0	0
<u>1943-44 Prel.</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
July	1,226	36,367	2,708	0	55	5,530
August	929	20,161	9,838	0	737	5,352
September	1,737	30,571	0	0	0	2,726
October	1,878	34,155	0	0	477	7,478
November	2,066	21,564	34	0	67	2,541
December	720	37,033	162	0	0	5,494
January	842	17,531	0	3	71	4,740
February	796	28,465	7,371	0	221	2,552
March	1,425	49,508	17,508	0	142	8,767
April	2,198	26,222	2,611	1,516	0	7,297
	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:

a/ Not separately classified prior to 1936

b/ Less than 500

Continued -

CONFIDENTIAL - NOT FOR PUBLICATION

IMPORTS: Specified agricultural products, monthly average 1932-33 to 1942-43, and monthly, July 1942 to date - Continued

		Molasses			Cocoa	
Year and Month	Sugar (2,000- pound	Edible	Not for Human con- sumption	Tobacco, unmfd.	or cacao beans	Coffee
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Monthly average-	tons	gallons	gallons	pounds	pounds	pounds
1932-33	246	900	11,221	4,962	39,702	121,513
1933-34	235	1,518	16,280	4,649	38,819	133,176
1934-35	281	728	20,192	4,856	44,923	129,336
1935-36	270	1,172	16,265	5,658	47,580	154,428
1936-37	247	1,610	25,942	5,776	56,912	146,734
1937-38	234	866	18,109	5,668	37,187	144,511
1938-39	214	669	14,800	6,340	53,666	163,771
1939-40	279	1,194	20,004	6,728	46,433	170,314
1940-41	293	977	27,613	6,487	74,261	211,218
1941-42	228	1,007	27,166	5,914	30,844	146,710
1942-43	188	52	11,998	6,784	34,777	150,070
1942-43 Prel.						
July	153	49	17,430	6,217	13,919	146,941
August	133	25	17,884	5,424	9,369	105,667
September	106	80	10,592	9,468	10,436	91,602
October	106	97	7,303	6,219	19,384	133,271
November	116	136	11,503	4,823	8,443	59,533
December	187	5	19,975	6,024	63,125	171,239
January	177	32	10,597	7,325	42,121	144,968
February	211	117	10,351	6,476	28,038	137,822
March	260	31	19,196	8,688	48,975	206,366
April	202	9	5,535	11,281	50,609	204,540
May	258	14	7,242	5,279	69,493	208,445
June	348	31	6,365	4,184	53,412	190,441
1943-44 Prel.						
July	445	51	7,993	4,735	39,638	221,472
August	282	92	10,708	4,522	66,021	227,668
September	271	94	15,441	4,822	81,911	233,734
October	378	129	19,682	4,963	32,476	183,428
November	263	463	21,450	5,383	20,370	133,607
December	269	522	16,824	4,479	41,579	106,886
January	215	392	16,742	20,756	33,382	209,311
February	233	461	28,328	4,159	49,213	160,031
March	277	1,221	35,412	3,968	62,523	341,010
April	420	4,250	34,203	4,248	83,754	166,838

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Principal agricultural products,
July-April, 1942-43 and 1943-44.

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July-April		a/	
		Quantity		Value	
		1942-43	1943-44	1942-43	1942-43
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:				1,000	1,000
Animals, live:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cattle, dutiable (by weight)-					
Less than 200 pounds, each ..	No.	28	5	436	60
200 pounds to 700 pounds, each	No.	532	192	11,402	6,239
700 pounds or more, each-					
Cows for dairy purposes ...	No.	20	27	2,324	3,760
Other cattle	No.	107	17	5,027	1,143
Total cattle, dutiable ..	No.	687	241	19,189	11,202
Cattle, free (for breeding) ...	No.	17	17	2,547	2,902
Hogs (except for breeding)	Lb.	27	9	3	2
Horses	No.	6	8	628	836
Dairy products:					
Butter	Lb.	7,424	3,666	1,350	897
Casein or lactarene	Lb.	4,690	43,718	798	4,212
Cheese-					
Swiss	Lb.	295	1,673	51	341
Cheddar	Lb.	6,859	72	1,360	19
Other cheese	Lb.	22,257	16,625	3,670	3,178
Total cheese	Lb.	29,411	18,370	5,081	3,538
Cream	Gal.	1	b/	1	1
Milk-					
Condensed and evaporated	Lb.	55	64	7	5
Dried and malted	Lb.	79	23	17	6
Whole, skimmed, and buttermilk	Gal.	2	109	1	3
Eggs and egg products:					
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	514	243	167	113
Eggs, whole, dried	Lb.	9	1	5	b/
Egg yolks, dried	Lb.	280	b/	116	b/
Egg albumen, dried	Lb.	44	1	25	1
Eggs, whole, frozen, etc.	Lb.	b/	0	b/	0
Egg yolks, frozen, etc.	Lb.	42	0	10	0
Egg albumen, frozen, etc.	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prep.	Lb.	643	1,632	2,024	3,416
Feathers, crude	Lb.	821	767	801	627
Hides and skins, agricultural c/.	Lb.	371,709	250,519	61,979	48,698
Meats and meat products:					
Beef and veal-					
Fresh or frozen	Lb.	3,628	1,148	366	217
Pickled or cured	Lb.	5,188	4,455	593	796
Canned, including corned	Lb.	61,578	62,511	7,753	11,046
Mutton and lamb, fresh or frozen	Lb.	525	515	35	62

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Principal agricultural products,
July-April 1942-43 and 1943-44-continued

Commodity imported	Unit:	July-April		a/	
		Quantity		Value	
SUPPLEMENTARY		1942-43:	1943-44	1942-43	1943-44
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS-Con:				1,000	1,000
Meats and meat products, Con:		Thousands:	Thousands:	dollars	dollars
Pork-					
Fresh and frozen	Lb.	14	24	3	8
Hams, shoulders, and bacon ..	Lb.	1,260	1,089	421	332
Other pickled or salted	Lb.	1,602	1,833	411	314
Poultry and game	Lb.	1,483	4,381	342	1,198
Other meats-					
Fresh or frozen	Lb.	1,271	470	239	139
Canned, prepared, or preserved:	Lb.	8,045	1,416	1,485	370
Total meats	Lb.	74,594	77,842	11,648	14,482
Sausage casings	Lb.	13,936	13,048	5,465	6,686
Tallow	Lb.	50,050	34,572	3,218	2,642
Wool, unmanufactured, excluding free in bond for carpets, etc.	Lb.	1,141,632	609,412	338,954	198,100
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Fibers, unmanufactured:					
Cotton and linters- (478 lb.)					
Cotton	Bale	173	145	19,527	14,256
Linters	Bale	67	67	1,591	1,401
Other supp. fibers- (2,240 lb.)					
Flax	Ton	5	2	3,689	1,397
Hemp	Ton	1	b/	753	14
Jute and jute butts	Ton	100	43	14,870	7,131
Fruits:					
Apples, green or ripe	Bu.	529	131	1,149	363
Berries, natural or in brine ..	Lb.	4,933	13,615	559	2,422
Currants	Lb.	205	b/	15	b/
Dates	Lb.	3,262	647	172	40
Figs	Lb.	61	b/	8	b/
Grapes	Cu. ft.	111	54	118	58
Limes	Lb.	2,372	3,859	80	149
Olives, in brine	Gal.	5,151	6,753	4,482	6,937
Pears, green, ripe, or in brine	Lb.	2,556	3,604	119	207
Pineapples-					
Fresh in crates	Crates	344	362	507	835
Fresh, in bulk	No	1,566	2,452	60	273
Prepared or preserved	Lb.	21,806	30,326	1,951	4,112
Raisins	Lb.	85	43	11	5
Grain and grain products:					
Barley, grain	Bu.	12,712	33,239	8,428	25,598
Barley malt	Lb.	13,365	19,800	395	694

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Principal agricultural products,
July-April 1942-43 and 1943-44-continued

Commodity imported <u>SUPPLEMENTARY</u>	Unit:	July-April		a/	
		Quantity		Value	
		1942-43	1943-44	1942-43	1943-44
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Grains and grain products, Con:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Corn and corn meal-					
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	399	146	518	302
Corn meal	Lb.	792	230	26	5
Corn, including corn meal in terms of grain	Bu.	415	151	544	307
Oats and oatmeal-					
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	34,114	48,335	14,793	33,124
Oatmeal	Lb.	70	793	2	38
Oats, including oatmeal in terms of grain	Bu.	34,118	48,379	14,795	33,162
Rice-					
Uncleaned and paddy	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Cleaned or milled	Lb.	7,962	2,821	482	159
Patna	Lb.	9	0	b/	0
Broken	Lb.	332	1,338	6	65
Flour, meal, polish, and bran	Lb.	9	476	b/	4
Rye, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	266	5,648	155	5,958
Wheat and wheat flour-					
Wheat, grain- (60 lb.)					
For domestic use-					
Unfit for human consumption	Bu.	142	145	91	136
Other wheat grain	Bu.	9	113,125	12	146,161
For milling in bond & export-					
To Cuba	Bu.	2,181	1,693	1,766	1,615
To other countries	Bu.	3,620	7,805	2,698	9,457
Total wheat, grain	Bu.	5,952	122,768	4,567	157,369
Wheat flour- (196 lb.)					
For domestic use	Bbl	16	30	71	178
For mfr. in bond and export	Bbl	1	0	2	0
Total wheat flour	Bbl	17	30	73	178
Wheat, including flour in: terms of grain	Bu.	6,033	122,907	4,640	157,547
Feeds and fodders:					
Beet pulp, dried ... (2,240 lb.)	Ton	10	b/	328	b/
Bran, shorts, etc.- (2,000 lb.)					
Of direct importation	Ton	123	62	3,688	2,157
Withdrawn bonded mills	Ton	57	78	1,285	1,733
Total bran, shorts, etc. ..	Ton	180	140	4,973	3,890
Hay (2,000 lb.)	Ton	30	332	386	4,695

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Principal agricultural products,
July-April 1942-43 and 1943-44-Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit:	July-April		a/	
		Quantity		Value	
		1942-43	1943-44	1942-43	1943-44
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Feeds and fodders, Continued:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Oil cake and oil-cake meal-					
Coconut or copra	Lb.	2,129:	0:	27:	0
Cottonseed	Lb.	62,220:	164,961:	914:	3,133
Linseed	Lb.	525:	2,986:	7:	50
Soybean	Lb.	0:	0:	0:	0
Other oil cake and meal	Lb.	22,021:	43,585:	379:	942
Total oil cake and meal	Lb.	86,895:	211,532:	1,327:	4,125
Hops	Lb.	147:	7:	68:	5
Nuts and preparations		d/	d/	4,779:	10,657
Oils, vegetable, expressed:					
Carnauba wax	Lb.	8,068:	17,486:	4,934:	10,848
Coconut oil	Lb.	35,150:	40,232:	2,069:	2,373
Corn oil	Lb.	767:	827:	40:	53
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	12,933:	4,272:	1,055:	390
Linseed oil	Lb.	37,534:	68,198:	3,030:	7,034
Oiticica oil	Lb.	311:	1,770:	65:	367
Olive oil-					
Edible	Lb.	6,007:	942:	1,505:	194
Inedible	Lb.	749:	128:	146:	33
Palm-kernel oil	Lb.	0:	0:	0:	0
Palm oil	Lb.	40,163:	52,476:	2,605:	2,755
Peanut oil	Lb.	45:	7:	4:	1
Perilla oil	Lb.	510:	0:	47:	0
Rapeseed oil	Gal.	2,995:	1,139:	1,856:	811
Soybean oil	Lb.	0:	b/	0:	b/
Sunflower oil	Lb.	60,581:	12,105:	4,962:	1,129
Tung oil	Lb.	b/	1,519:	b/	486
Oilseeds:					
Babassu nuts and kernels	Lb.	22,327:	12,361:	1,167:	642
Castor beans	Lb.	190,708:	301,575:	6,208:	10,382
Copra	Lb.	206,501:	139,514:	7,567:	4,760
Flaxseed(56 lb.)	Bu.	5,339:	13,817:	9,653:	33,502
Palm nuts and kernels	Lb.	979:	137:	36:	21
Poppyseed	Lb.	954:	210:	94:	52
Rapeseed	Lb.	233:	2,577:	5:	265
Sesame Seed	Lb.	4,518:	3,089:	266:	171
Soybeans	Lb.	14:	2:	1:	b/
Seeds, except oil seeds		d/	d/	2,080:	3,187
Spices (supplementary)	Lb.	11,150:	11,689:	2,125:	2,037

Continued -

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IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Principal agricultural products,
July-April 1942-43 and 1943-44-Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit:	July-April		a/	
		Quantity		Value	
		1942-43	1943-44	1942-43	1943-44
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Sugar and molasses:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Sugar, excluding beet(2,000lb.)	Ton	1,651	3,052	95,505	167,288
Molasses-					
Unfit for human consumption	Gal.	130,366	206,783	22,390	35,945
Other molasses and sugar sirup	Gal.	581	7,675	193	3,669
Total molasses	Gal.	130,947	214,458	22,583	39,614
Tobacco, unmanufactured:					
Leaf for cigar wrappers	Lb.	2,510	1,872	4,368	3,619
Cigar leaf (filler)-					
Unstemmed	Lb.	3,811	4,018	2,378	3,159
Stemmed	Lb.	15,821	13,934	10,719	12,693
Cigarette Leaf, unstemmed	Lb.	43,122	36,321	18,933	21,605
Total tobacco leaf, unmfed.	Lb.	65,264	56,145	36,398	41,076
Scrap tobacco	Lb.	6,388	5,242	1,836	2,344
Stems not cut, etc.	Lb.	299	648	1	2
Vegetables and preparations:					
Beans-					
Dried	Lb.	1,901	11,917	86	1,422
Green or unripe	Lb.	149	4,855	14	198
Chickpeas or garbanzos, dried	Lb.	29,776	150,196	1,392	5,689
Garlic	Lb.	1,673	7,928	93	557
Lentils and lupines	Lb.	5,866	1,921	223	105
Onions	Lb.	11,923	7,525	284	279
Peas, except cowpeas-					
Dried	Lb.	1,448	3,649	53	135
Green or unripe	Lb.	14,023	15,224	746	964
Potatoes, white	Lb.	64,913	51,808	1,387	1,185
Tapioca, crude, flour, and prep.	Lb.	3,958	74,805	121	3,782
Tomatoes, fresh	Lb.	151,535	151,807	5,957	9,673
Turnips and rutabagas	Lb.	162,156	182,288	2,024	2,696
Vegetables, canned-					
Mushrooms	Lb.	b/	b/	b/	b/
Peas	Lb.	2	22	b/	1
Tomatoes	Lb.	3,107	1	130	b/
Argols, tartar, & wine lees, crude	Lb.	3,284	5,820	694	731
Wines	Gal.	1,310	6,897	3,204	15,200
Total principal supplementary					
agricultural products				769,252	959,269
Other supplementary agricultural				28,785	62,856
Total supplementary					
agricultural products				798,037	1,022,125

Continued -

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IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Principal agricultural products,
July-April 1942-43 and 1943-44-Continued.

Commodity imported COMPLEMENTARY	Unit:	July-April		a/	
		Quantity		Value	
		1942-43	1943-44	1942-43	1943-44
		Thousands:	Thousands:	dollars	dollars
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:				1,000	1,000
Silk, raw	Lb.	b/	0	b/	0
Wool, unmanufactured, free in bond					
for carpets, etc.	Lb.	31,172	30,822	7,974	7,466
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Bananas	Bunch:	17,117	22,922	10,449	14,043
Coffee (except into Puerto Rico) ..	Lb.	1,402,114	1,982,488	172,963	245,618
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	294,419	510,867	21,268	34,755
Tea	Lb.	37,907	74,373	13,668	24,223
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc. (comp.) ..		d/	d/	6,689	10,326
Oils, essential and dist. (comp.) ..		d/	d/	4,609	5,102
Spices, (complementary)	Lb.	19,289	21,415	6,308	8,213
Fibers, unmanufactured: (2,240 lb.)					
Crin vegetal	Ton	1	1	75	106
Istle and Tampico	Ton	14	11	1,834	1,465
Kapok	Ton	b/	b/	121	40
Manila or abaca	Ton	1	1	218	224
New Zealand fiber	Ton	0	0	0	0
Sisal and henequen	Ton	151	160	19,415	24,382
Other comp. vegetable fibers ...	Ton	7	14	1,004	2,496
Total comp. vegetable fibers .	Ton	174	187	22,667	28,713
Rubber and allied gums:					
Rubber, crude-					
Guayule	Lb.	13,867	14,048	2,332	3,121
Milk of, or latex	Lb.	10,136	3,365	2,719	1,043
Other rubber, crude	Lb.	100,263	104,618	25,491	31,781
Total rubber, crude	Lb.	124,266	122,031	30,542	35,945
Allied gums-					
Gutta balata.....	Lb.	3,220	1,523	1,015	476
Jelutong or pontianak.....	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Gutta percha and other guttas	Lb.	153	0	53	0
Total allied gums.....	Lb.	3,373	1,523	1,068	476
Total principal complementary					
agricultural products				298,205	414,880
Other complementary agricultural				749	2,811
Total complementary				298,954	417,691
Total supplementary				798,037	1,022,125
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS				1,096,991	1,439,816
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES ...				2,430,885	3,101,438

a/ Corrected to June 12, 1944. b/ Less than 500. c/ Excludes the weight of
"other hides and skins", reported in pieces only.
d/ Reported in value only.

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IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Specified agricultural products,
January-April and April 1943 and 1944 a/

Commodity imported	Unit	January-April		April	
		1943	1944	1943	1944
Animals, live:		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Cattle, dutiable (by weight)-					
Less than 200 pounds, each	No.	8	2	3	1
200 pounds to 700 pounds, each	No.	375	151	111	57
700 pounds or more, each-					
Cows for dairy purposes	No.	9	9	3	3
Other cattle (dutiable)	No.	63	10	10	4
Total cattle (dutiable)	No.	455	172	127	65
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	6	5	3	2
Hogs (except for breeding)	Lb.	3	b/	b/	0
Butter	Lb.	1,132	1,699	95	1,136
Cheese:					
Swiss	Lb.	245	968	30	b/
Cheddar	Lb.	28	37	b/	18
Other cheese	Lb.	11,868	5,618	1,654	892
Total cheese	Lb.	12,141	6,623	1,684	910
Eggs and egg products, dried	Lb.	118	b/	b/	b/
Eggs and egg products, frozen, etc.	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Meats:					
Beef and veal, fresh or frozen	Lb.	1,305	409	174	213
Beef, canned, including corned	Lb.	18,700	337	8,843	220
Pork, fresh and frozen	Lb.	8	4	3	0
Hams, shoulders and bacon	Lb.	831	22	403	12
Tallow	Lb.	19,313	19,720	12,670	5,999
Wool, unmanufactured c/	Lb.	417,735	246,157	76,991	51,309
Grains:					
Corn (56 lb.)	Bu.	65	71	9	6
Oats (32 lb.)	Bu.	25,156	19,413	5,860	9,868
Rye (56 lb.)	Bu.	82	4,878	75	1,290
Wheat d/ (60 lb.)	Bu.	42	65,181	28	24,102
Barley malt	Lb.	7,767	2,129	3,077	670
Oilseeds:					
Copra	Lb.	138,318	53,853	18,163	469
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	1,078	5,261	131	2,198
Oils, vegetable:					
Coconut oil	Lb.	21,658	27,491	5,829	2,611
Palm oil	Lb.	25,898	23,356	5,503	7,297
Perilla oil	Lb.	300	0	135	0
Tung oil	Lb.	0	1,519	0	1,516
Sugar, excluding beet (2,000 lb.)	Ton	851	1,144	202	420
Molasses	Gal.	45,869	121,009	5,544	38,453

a/ Corrected to June 12

b/ Less than 500.

c/ Excludes wool imported free for use in carpets, etc.

d/ Excludes wheat for milling in bond and export.